

The Carter presidency

It goes without saying that Jimmy Carter's presidential victory is one of the most remarkable political achievements of the century. Since that victory was not at all certain after his faltering campaign, it suggests that Americans, for all their qualms about this unknown newcomer from Plains, Georgia, are ready for a change and fresh start.

Clearly Mr. Carter has not been handed a mandate for extremism. The closeness of the vote indicates that the American electorate as a whole remains in the moderate middle of the road (where the President-Elect in fact places himself). Moreover, the Democratic victory represents more a return to traditional voting instincts in the South and the industrial North than an overwhelming enthusiasm for Mr. Carter. The latter the new President-Elect will have to earn.

The big question ahead is how the former Georgian Governor will translate his brilliant campaign organizational ability into the use of political power in the White House. His responsibility is all the greater because he has promised to restore trust in government. Not just trust in the personal integrity of the president and those around him — Gerald Ford has certainly done that. But to the capacity of government to respond effectively, efficiently, and morally to national and world problems. Public confidence in America's institutions has sadly declined in recent years. If Mr. Carter fails to strive credibly to fulfill his own vision for the nation he will only fuel public skepticism.

While the challenges are awesome, the opportunities are great. For the first time in 12 years there will be a unified government in Washington, with a Democratic President, a Democratic Congress, and new leadership in both houses of Congress. Here is a chance to build a constructive partnership between the executive and legislative branches of government. This will not be automatic, as John Kennedy learned. Mr. Carter is inexperienced in the ways of Washington and will undoubtedly encounter tough resistance from many quarters, including the federal bureaucracy. It will be a measure of his ability to lead — and to compromise — if he can develop a relationship which, while healthily competitive, is not confrontational to the point of stalemate.

Mr. Carter will also have the opportunity to

move across party lines and restore that old Vandenberg spirit of bipartisanship in foreign policy. This has long been absent all too long. It is right that there be a national consensus on America's policies abroad and Mr. Carter can begin early to build such a consensus by seeking the advice and support not only of the Democratic "outs" but of Republican insiders who have exerted so much influence on diplomacy these past eight years.

Now that Americans have conclusively put the debacle of Watergate behind them and asked for change, what kind of change will it be? Naturally it will be some time before the new President can spell out his intentions and programs but the broad thrust of his ideas is compelling. There is no quarrel that the government bureaucracy needs reorganization, that a fresh approach to budgeting is worth trying, that reforms are needed in the bloated welfare system and in the complicated, often inequitable tax system.

Among the new President's highest priorities will of course be the economy and here we trust that Mr. Carter's profession of fiscal conservatism proves a reliable one. Americans are visibly concerned about putting the jobless back to work — the labor vote obviously helped put Mr. Carter over the top — and about meeting certain social needs. But they are also acutely conscious of the dangers of inflation and of the imperative that government operate within its means.

No one foresees an easy road ahead, nor expects easy solutions. Mr. Carter will enter office with a baggage of promises that will be hard to keep. But he brings with him, too, a keen intelligence, a probing mind, tenacity, determination, a capacity for growth, and a strong religious faith.

Above all, as he sets out to unify the country and give it new purpose and direction, he has the goodwill of the American people. There is no doubt they are deeply grateful to President Ford for lifting the country out of the disgrace of Watergate and leading it during a difficult time of economic stagnation. But they now are willing to risk a change in the hopes of giving the nation vigorous leadership.

It is our fervent hope and prayer that men from the South will not let them down.

New broom



The Christian Science Monitor

Britain's economic dilemma

As Britons and their Western well-wishers contemplate the chilling downward spiral of the pound sterling, punctuated by occasional moments of recovery, the basic question is what can be done to stem a financial crisis grown so acute that it threatens to become a major political crisis as well.

One of the measures that many believe will be necessary to rally the pound is a reduction in Britain's social welfare system, on grounds that the island kingdom already is spending more than it can afford for such services. This, along with continued controls on the growth of the money supply, including pay increases for workers, are two major items likely to be considered by International Monetary Fund officials during their current investigations into Britain's request for a \$3.9 billion loan to bolster its economy and revive the sinking pound.

There is a strong feeling within Prime Minister Callaghan's Labour Party. The party's powerful left wing, including the trade unions, is bitterly opposed to further cuts in social services. It has been tentative also at curtailments on wage boosts. So far, Mr. Callaghan has not been successful in his emotional appeal to the British workingman's sense of patriotism at the time of national crisis. The party's National Executive Committee has rejected the minister's action — did nothing to improve the party's status.

As recently as last July the Labour government agreed, despite strong left-wing opposition, to cut back its welfare program by \$1.5 billion. But now both the government and its critics may well face the need for additional reductions. It is to qualify for the imperative party membership must become serious enough to threaten the survival of Mr. Callaghan him-

self. No one envies the Prime Minister's predicament, caught as he is between his own wing's rigid stance and his country's worsening economic plight. He will need to draw upon all his powers of persuasion with workers, businessmen, and lenders.

Repercussions may be felt abroad too. Mr. Callaghan already has indicated one step forced upon him might be to reduce the costly British contribution to NATO defense on the European mainland, a move Britain's allies will not welcome. At home, the temptation is to rely too soon or too much on North Sea oil and gas deposits to turn the economy around — great, but this alone will not meet today's crisis.

It can be argued that a portion of the dilemma is of Britain's own making and that only the British people can solve their own problems and not just by the aid of other nations or forces and not just by the aid of other nations or forces and not just by the aid of other nations or forces.

Clearly Britons once more will have to draw upon their vaunted inner resources — resources which admittedly have been strongly tested in recent times. But as a man from Surrey, England, put it in a letter to the New York Times: "Britain was the only nation to fight from start to finish in two world wars. This has left a difficult situation. But we shall recover."

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Anti-apartheid

Wild charges spoil UN vote

By David Anable
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
United Nations, New York

In a dramatic display of their General Assembly majority, the Africans and their "third world" allies have launched yet another assault on what they see as the last and toughest bastion of white minority rule, South Africa itself.

A series of 10 resolutions aimed at South Africa was passed through the Assembly by huge majorities Nov. 9.

But by giving in to the temptation to use every debating weapon at their disposal against the despised name of apartheid (the policy of separate development of the races), the Africans lost the opportunity to line up the rest of the world, including the West, behind their attack. Instead, many Western nations and up to a score of other countries either abstained or voted against the more controversial resolutions, partially undermining the moral and practical effects of the whole exercise.

The harsher than usual tone of some of the resolutions appeared to reflect growing African skepticism as to the outcome of the American effort to obtain a peaceful transfer of power from white to black in Rhodesia and Namibia (South-West Africa).

The United States, Britain, France, and other Western countries found themselves pilloried as arms suppliers and economic "collaborators" with the "racist regime." Israel was singled out in one resolution for its "increasing collaboration" with South Africa. These spectacles turn to Page 32.

Europe to Kissinger:

'I've grown accustomed to your face'

By Joseph C. Harsch
Washington

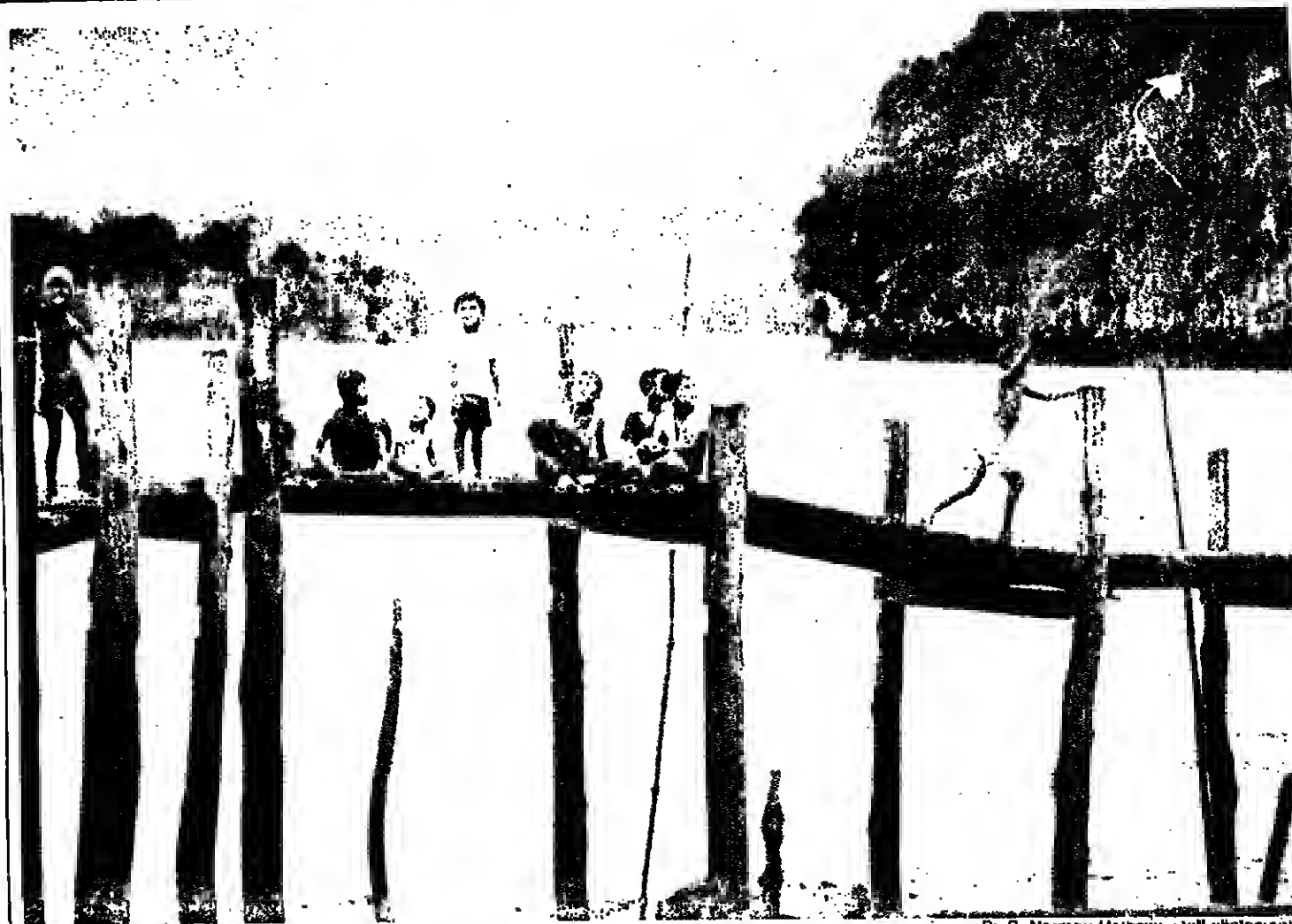
President-Elect Carter has announced as his first foreign policy task the repairing of American relations with the West European allies. But when he actually gets down to that work he will find that he has been misinformed about the nature of the problem.

There will indeed be a problem, but it will be to establish a good Carter relationship with allies who expected President Ford to be re-elected and who looked forward to four more years of collaboration with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. They were astonished when Mr. Carter won. They are baffled at the prospect of a foreign policy world with no Henry Kissinger at its center after Jan. 20. They have no idea what will take his place.

The Carter assumption of a neglected relationship in need of repair is two years out of date. There was a time when Dr. Kissinger neglected the old alliances with Western Europe and with Japan. But that condition belonged to the painful twilight days of the Vietnam war and to the period during and immediately after the last Arab-Israeli war in late 1973.

Differences were indeed sharp during that last episode. When West Germans and British discovered that American tanks were being flown from the NATO front lines to re-supply Israel, both these allies forbade the use of

*Please turn to Page 32



Paing village, Phangnga Bay, Thailand.

In Asia the foundations of democracy prove to be frail indeed

Asia's struggle with democracy

Thailand illustrates a growing trend

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

"Things will be better now. But later they may get worse."

The speaker was a Thai civil servant, a man who had supported his country's three-year experiment with democracy and who now welcomed the order brought by last month's military coup.

His words may well express a growing Asian dilemma, as democratic ideals imported from the West slip further into retreat.

In the Philippines, India, South Korea, and now Thailand, the introduction of a state of "national emergency" has restricted elected parliaments, silenced outspoken newspapers, and clipped the activities of independent courts.

Varying styles of authoritarianism have diluted constitutional forms of government left by American colonialism in the Philippines and British colonialism in India. The democratic ideals introduced by Western missionaries in Korea have receded. And no have the enthusiasms of several generations of returned Thai students, who during their studies earned came to associate constitutional government with the wave of the future.

In Thailand, school courses on democratic theory have been banned. Thousands of liberal and left-wing students, professors, and journal-

ists have been arrested or have left the country. An unknown number have joined Communist guerrillas in the countryside.

Yet the many Thais who welcomed the coup are not all right-wing conservatives. Even a European-educated Socialist could be found among those convinced that under democracy Thailand had lost the discipline and leadership to prosper economically, to fight growing crime and drug abuse, and to survive as a Buddhist kingdom while under pressure from communist Vietnam.

The problem, according to one Thai businessman, is that Thai politicians and military men have split off into so many factions and family groups that the country needs strong leadership to hold it together.

Under democracy very little could be done. *Please turn to Page 32

A very special 'peace prize'

Nobody was awarded the official Nobel Peace Prize this year, but we are pleased to learn that those two sturdy advocates of peace in Northern Ireland, Betty Williams and Mairead Corrigan, are scheduled to receive what might be termed a consolation peace prize from the Norwegian people. And it will be a whopper, well over the \$152,000 stipend that accompanies the Nobel awards.

Two points make this so-called "People's Peace Prize" fitting. One is that it is a spontaneous manifestation of the Norwegian people's desire to support the women's peace movement headed by the duo from Belfast. The other is that their grassroots effort, already denounced and ridiculed by Irish extremists, still seems a worthwhile attempt to halt the long, bitter violence in Ulster — and as such deserves all the moral and financial support it can get.

The women's peace movement, which Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Corrigan have led, is a spontaneous manifestation of the Norwegian people's desire to support the women's peace movement headed by the duo from Belfast. The other is that their grassroots effort, already denounced and ridiculed by Irish extremists, still seems a worthwhile attempt to halt the long, bitter violence in Ulster — and as such deserves all the moral and financial support it can get.

Such a prize is a very special one.

It is with sorrow and astonishment that we learn of the arrest of Indian journalist K. R. Sundar Rajan. He reportedly is being detained by authorities in part because of commentary he wrote for this newspaper as well as for the Los Angeles Times.

Mr. Rajan, an assistant editor of the respected Times of India and vice chairman of the Bombay Union of Journalists, wrote for the Monitor in hardly inflammatory terms. He acknowledged the economic gains in India, the risk in productivity, the support of the rural peasants for some of Mrs. Gandhi's emergency laws. But he observed, too, the bewilderment of many Indians over the loss of civil liberties.

Far from deserving the "interests of India's international relations," as Indian authorities reportedly charge, commentators like those by Mr. Rajan enhance India's stature in the eyes of readers. For they suggest that Indian journalists are still free to speak out and that the suspension of civil rights in India is less than total.

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But would Jimmy Carter ever make a proper Englishman?

By Gerald Pricestahl
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Whatever become of Ohio? And those impounded New York voting machines? Oregon, which way did you vote?

I spent the whole night anchoring an American election results program here in London, and I still don't know the answers to these questions. It is like having the waters come in and clear away before you have finished the meal.

But apparently the American voters really have decided not to buy a used Ford but to be carried away by Carter, so perhaps it doesn't matter whether Oregon makes its mind up or not. Just so long as the network computers are happy. I'll join Mayor Daley of Chicago on his fishing trip to Florida.

*Please turn to Page 32

There need not be another world slump

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Will the economic slowdown, now worldwide in scope, deepen into another recession among industrial nations?

Most economists think not — if the economic giants, the United States, Japan, and West Germany — gun the engines of their economies to build new trade momentum around the world.

The danger in such a course is that inflation, running close to 6 percent in the U.S., 9.5 percent in Japan, and nearly 1 percent in West Germany, would heat up if too much stimulus were applied.

Current economic growth rates, on the other hand, are too slow to bring down unemployment. *Please turn to Page 32



Highlights



INTERVIEW. Hitler was far more complicated than has been realized, according to his latest biographer John Toland, who talked in 150 people who had been close to the dictator. Page 24

THE CONCORDE. Hopes for the super supersonic aircraft rise again as some Asian countries look it over. Page 5

JIMMY CARTER. The President-Elect reassures those who "quail" when he is in the White House. Page 18

PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION. Both the Israeli and the PLO points of view are discussed and explained by Monitor correspondents. Page 12

LITTLE LION. "Little Lion's Shadow" is a story especially written for small children. Page 6

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FOCUS

Aliens cheat Uncle Sam

By Lucia Mouat

Washington
A Philippines citizen earning \$14,700 as a fund administrator at a Brooklyn, New York, hospital... a British citizen earning \$175 a week as a design engineer in New York... a Pakistani, who came to the United States as a student, employed as a court administrator in Philadelphia...

What do they all have in common besides their foreignness?

For one, their illegal status. All were apprehended — the government's preferred word for caught — as illegal aliens during the last six months by U.S. Immigration and Customs authorities.

Yet these are not those Latin Americans sneaking across U.S. southern borders in the dark of night that Americans have read so much about and who account for the great bulk of the 766,000 illegal aliens nabbed last year by U.S. Government officials.

These are the "other" illegal aliens rarely talked about.

They often enter the U.S. legally as tourists or students. Then they simply stay past their temporary time limit. They may not qualify for one of the 590,000 permanent resident visas granted to incoming foreigners each year, and their job skills may not be in short enough supply to merit special

Department of Labor certification. Yet, it is these "other" illegal aliens who often hold down some of America's best-paying skilled and semiprofessional jobs — jobs which many Americans in this time of unemployment would like to have.

Some of these self-styled settlers — such as the design engineer, who was caught re-entering the U.S. from Canada with a non-immigrant visa — have no social-security card and have managed to avoid tax deductions.

Not all realize they are breaking U.S. law.

"We know in some cases they don't, because they come in and ask us for documents — and they're appalled to learn they're breaking the law," says Silas Jervis, spokesman for the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

However, many others are aware of the law and take advantage of every legal step from administrative review to court appeals to fight deportation. The process has been known to drag out in some cases over 20 years.

"It can be very hard to get rid of somebody who doesn't want to go," says Mr. Jervis.

Often it is a challenge for the INS just to find out what country the illegal alien is, in

fact, a citizen of. Once pinpointed, the country must be willing to accept him back.

Consider the case of an Israeli in Washington who successfully fought deportation for more than a dozen years. When the deportation date finally came up a year ago, he simply didn't show up. Now the INS is aware of his whereabouts once again, but he has since written the Israeli consulate to disavow his citizenship, a move which Israel accepted. Unless the INS finds another country willing to accept him, according to Mr. Jervis, he will remain here on a statusless basis.

Almost the only defense in fighting deportation is to have a spouse who is a U.S. citizen, and some illegal aliens rush to marry during the appeal process.

While foreign students can do limited on-campus work, any other work undertaken requires specific INS permission. Mr. Jervis, who claims the service has relaxed its stance in view of inflationary pressure, says about half of all requests received are granted. No foreign student can legally stay beyond a post-student special trainee period. Mr. Jervis says INS records show 95,000 former foreign students who now are "definite overstay."

Though INS employees frequently have complained they are not a big enough hand to do the job required, officials look more to such answers as counterfeit-proof identification cards (they are working on them) and legislation, currently stalled in Congress, which would make it a crime for employers knowingly to hire illegal aliens.

Macmillan to the rescue?

By Francis Renny
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
Hard on the heels of Lord Home and Lord Hailsham, with their calls for some kind of constitutional renewal of Britain, comes Mr. (still, determinedly, not even "Sir") Harold Macmillan, to a special interview with BBC star interviewer Robin Day, the former premier called for a government of national unity, and toyed with the idea of leading it himself. He is 82, but as he pointed out, Gladstone formed his last government at 83.

VIEW FROM LONDON

Mr. Macmillan said he had scrupulously kept out of politics for the past 13 years. But now he felt impelled to make some sort of contribution to solving the nation's problems. He felt a little like Rip Van Winkle (the mythical American who returned to the world after slumbering 20 years), but he had tried to keep in touch. There had been many changes for the worse: Soviet imperialism was much stronger. America was weakened by Vietnam and Watergate. At home, the productive and cooperative proportions of society had changed.

He said the nation's wealth had to be put to health, teaching and other services. And of the three-fifths of the population who were at work, less than half were actually making things. The manufacturing base was too small to support a large superstructure.

Mr. Macmillan said that the healthiest way to invest in industry was to play in your own distributed profits. Ten or twelve years ago the average profits of private industry before tax were about 15 percent. Now he doubted whether they were three or four percent. The money was not there, and you could hardly afford to borrow it with interest rates over 10 percent.

In his brief of the old, familiar wit, Mr. Macmillan said of the pound sterling: "The only people who really speculated heavily in the pound are the Bank of England, and they've lost a great deal of money doing it. They'd better have stuck to bingo."

Would the former premier like to see an



Macmillan: 'Britain needs a government of national unity'

early election? (Recent British opinion polls have indicated a Conservative lead over Labour or between 50:50 and 60:40.) Mr. Macmillan doubted whether an election at this moment would produce a government better able to work together and govern the country. He could not remember a time when there was so much animosity, such class bitterness. "Coalition" was a dirty word — "I'm calling for what I call a government of national unity." By this he meant a government of the center drawn from all parties, excluding the extremes, but with the support of moderate independent leaders.

He said he had pondered who the leader would be. Mr. Macmillan potted around the subject for a while, agreeing there was no Winston Churchill in sight, and warning archly, "You mustn't put temptation in my way. It wouldn't be easy, nothing's easy. But, I say, what is the alternative?" And he went on to pose the choice between a Communist revolution or "an effort such as we've made in the past."

Looking on the bright side, Mr. Macmillan said Britain still had the strength of its people, its investments all over the world, and huge, valuable exports, like insurance, which could be increased if given more incentive. There was also the largest conference, not El Dorado, of the rising North Sea oil revenues.

Like Lord Hailsham's proposals for a Federal Britain, a written and justiciable constitution, Mr. Macmillan's call for a government of national unity seems to have fallen on deaf ears. He said he had received a letter from a young man, a member of the House of Commons, who said a telegram of anti-

Rayson

Europe

NATO tests meshing of allied troops

Fall maneuvers geared to a conventional 'attack'

By David Mutch

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn

This is the kind of situation NATO military strategists plan for:

Western intelligence sources have been picking up "anomalies" that suggest a rapid attack by Warsaw Pact forces. No one is sure where or when the attack will come.

It comes suddenly in northern Germany, across an area of the inter-German border guarded and commanded by the Netherlands. Since NATO forces are spread out all up and down the German border, and the enemy forces are high in number and very mobile, this combat sector needs immediate reinforcement.

NATO's full exercises, most of which ended in October, were designed to deal with just such a crisis as this.

Commonwealth forces have developed great conventional power, flexibility, and ability to move quickly. NATO's earlier reliance on atomic capability was just not adequate to deal with the new situation.

In short, the strategic threat to NATO has changed in recent years, military strategists say. In addition to the massive Soviet strategic missile buildup, Warsaw Pact conventional forces are said to be stronger, quicker, and better equipped than ever before.

As Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., NATO commander, here said, "It is a situation in which we will have reduced warning time."

New emphasis

These strategic changes have led General Haig to give a new emphasis to NATO, a "realism" of meshing the forces of different countries in practical situations to increase the alliance's conventional fighting ability.

At a briefing with this newspaper about the results of the fall exercises involving NATO troops, a group of military strategists from the U.S. European Command here, directly under General Haig, made the following points:

• NATO's ability to use forces of different nations together was thoroughly tested and found quite successful.

As in the example above, a combat sector under Netherlands command might use U.S., West German, Belgian, and British forces all at the same time to repel an attack. Differ-

ences of language, terminology, and equipment (to name a few) would have to be bridged. Before this year, this meshing of forces existed more "on paper than in practice."

• NATO commanders saw and for the first time worked with the unique 101st Airborne Division from Ft. Campbell, Ky. This is said to be the only unit of its kind in the world. It is highly mobile and can move troops, mortars, machine guns, 105-mm. howitzers, and two types of anti-armor weapons systems all by helicopter. It was developed in part in Vietnam.

Enthusiasm expressed

U.S. analysts told this newspaper that the allies were "highly enthusiastic" about the division's capabilities. In fact, one ally has already indicated interest in adding such mobility to some of its fighting units as a result of the fall exercises.

• Sources within the U.S. Command here say they are more than pleased with the smoothness with which massive amounts of equipment were brought over from the United States for the exercise. In earlier years the 10,000 or so U.S. troops brought over annually drew their equipment in Europe. This year the 101st brought its own. Months of planning was necessary.

Ships were unloaded in Belgium and the Netherlands. Some 4,000 troops were brought over by plane to receive and assemble the equipment. Helicopters were then flown to West Germany. Other equipment was moved by convoys.

One officer said: "The host nations did all they said they would and more, and now they are asking about what they can do next year. For years we have wanted to test the procedures for moving masses of equipment by sea into Europe and then on into Germany. Now we proved we can do it."

Information 'invaluable'

These sources said the information gathered in these activities is "invaluable." In the event of war, much more would be known about how to coordinate "almost endless details."

• There is this year much more willingness to identify problems within each nation's forces and also problems that arise at "interface," when forces of different nationalities come together.

The air assault capabilities of the 101st Airborne are so unusual that European commanders had to see it to begin to comprehend how they might use its units in their areas.

This unit has the Cobra helicopter as its "tank." The Cobra is equipped with the lethal TOW missile, which can knock out tanks at a 94 percent rate of accuracy. It was tested in Vietnam.

One officer says: "Commanders using this unit have to get over the idea of putting a fighting unit in a foxhole. This kind of a unit just moves and fights. And its tremendous capability to knock out whole tank units must be understood to be utilized."

A new look for Soviet policy

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
Behind the color, lights, and movement of the Nov. 7 anniversary parade in Moscow was a Soviet global diplomacy also on the move to face a range of new leaders and developments. As the Politburo, led by Leonid Brezhnev,

reviewed the parade from Lenin's mausoleum, the Soviet leadership appeared to be:

• Courting the new leaders in Washington and Peking.
• Mending fences and trying to tighten ideological control throughout Eastern Europe.
• Probing to recover lost ground in the Middle East.

Soviet leaders are being low key and hopeful toward U.S. President-Elect Jimmy Carter. Although publicly regretting the anti-Soviet statements of the long campaign, leaders make it clear they want to build on the agreements signed at and since the Nixon-Brezhnev summit in 1972 that set limits on the development of antiballistic missile systems.

In particular they want a new strategic arms limitation (SALT) agreement, but they may have to wait until Mr. Carter has reviewed the complex talks so far.

GIs in Germany learn to speak to their hosts

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Fulda, West Germany
Fifteen attentive students listened to their German-language teacher and answered her questions in broken but enthusiastic German.

"Ich heie John Harris" (my name is John Harris). "Bitte, sprechen Sie langsam" (please, speak slowly), repeated another.

Fledgling diplomats? College students in Europe for a year? No. Just a group of GIs taking their required one-week course in German language and culture.

Over the past 30 years, millions of GIs have had a tour in Germany. It may be one of the

biggest one-way cultural exchange programs in history. But traditionally many of those soldiers never learn much more than "Wo ist der Bahnhof?" (where is the train station?).

Head Start — the required week of language and culture for all troops in West Germany — may not turn out polished linguists.

"But it avoids a lot of initial shyness and awkwardness and certainly it warms up a lot of Germans who see those boys at least trying," says Frau Rex.

Nearly all the soldiers have this week of training right after arrival at their units in Germany.

Top NCOs and officers, in the doorway to

Germany program, take up to 120 hours (three weeks) of German. This is a new program. Head Start has been in effect for more than two years now.

Units with soldiers and their wives make it clear that more could be done to get wives into the courses. Funding is enough only for the GIs, now, however.

"I'd love to have just one woman student in here," said Frau Rex, "just to balance things for me."

The present administrator of the Fulda courses — in the job for two weeks — says he would love to have more. But this is not yet SOP (standard operating procedure).

Czechoslovakian's Gustav Husak has been here briefly; Polish and East German leaders are soon to follow; and Mr. Brezhnev is to visit both Yugoslavia and Romania before the end of the month.

He is expected to attend a Warsaw Pact meeting in Bucharest, the Romanian Capital, at the end of the month, which will be the first gathering of the pact's top-level political committee for 2½ years.

Behind all this motion, analysts say, lies a variety of motives. The Soviets are thought to be concerned at the independence of Communist parties in Western Europe and at the possibility that such independence could seep into the Eastern bloc following the Helsinki declaration's calls for more exchanges with the West and the conference of East European Communist parties in East Berlin last June.

The final declaration from East Berlin failed to mention "proletarian internationalism" (the Soviet catchphrase for its own ideological domination of the communist movement worldwide), but it insisted that each party has the right to pursue its own course.

Soviet eagerness to reassert its dominance is thought to underlie the nine-nation Soviet-bloc gathering on ideology in Sofia, Bulgaria, next month.

Moscow has been testing its strained ties with Egypt. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko is back from his quick meeting with Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy in Bulgaria.

The two countries agreed they wanted another Geneva conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict. They agreed future bilateral contacts would be useful. But that seemed to be all. Egyptian sources say Cairo sought the meeting. Other sources say Moscow did.



NATO troops on maneuver prepare to meet a surprise attack with 'reduced warning time'

Europe

Ulster: more violent teen-agers

By Jonathan Marsch
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Teen-agers in Northern Ireland are becoming increasingly involved in terrorist violence. So far this year 215 boys and girls aged from 14 to 18 have appeared in court charged with serious terrorist offenses, according to figures released by the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

Over the whole of last year the total of teen-agers charged on such counts was 175. Of those charged this year 20 youngsters — three of them under 16 years — were accused of murder. Another 18 youths were charged with attempted murder. Five children under 14 were charged with planting gasoline bombs or with hijacking offenses.

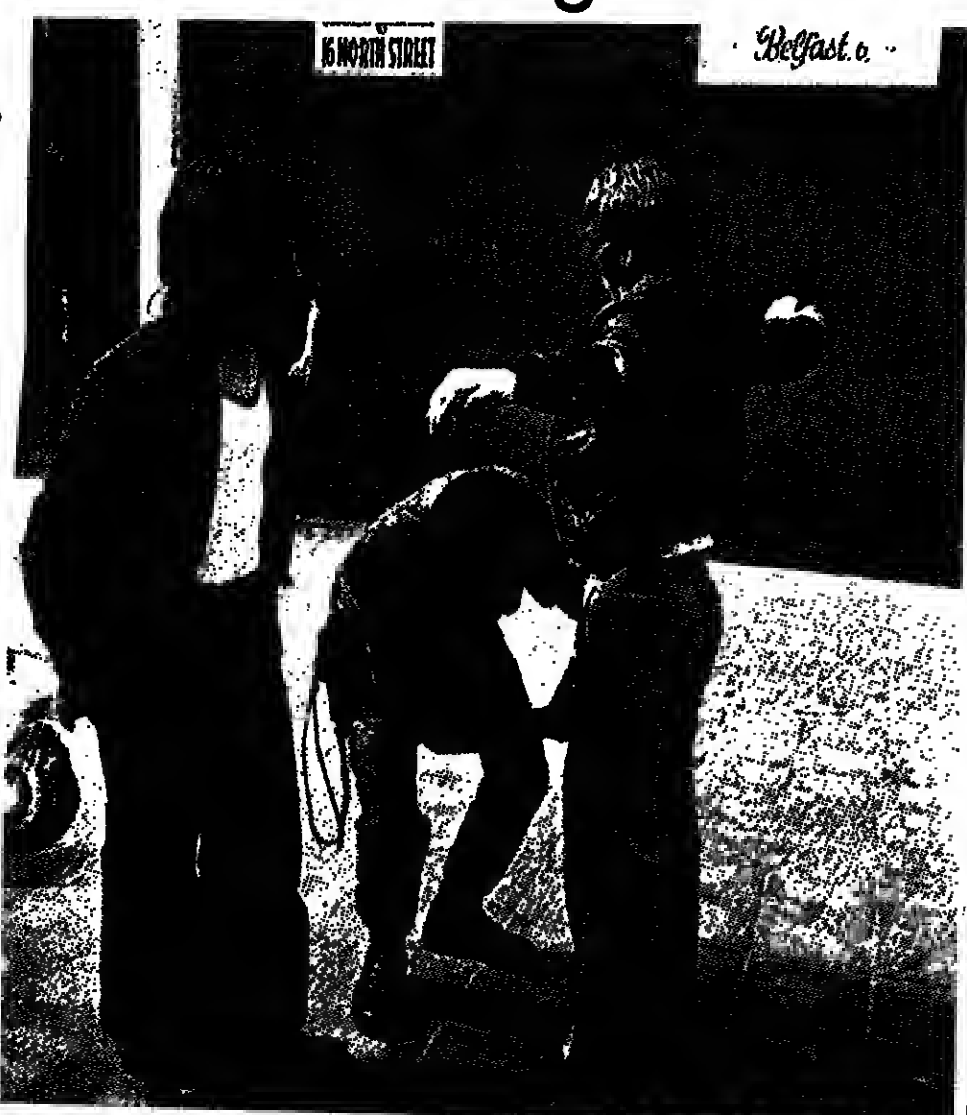
Over the weekend one murder was reported in a string of acts of violence. The victim was a young man who was shot dead as he was standing guard outside a Roman Catholic tavern in Belfast.

The assailant was a passenger aboard a light-weight motorcycle who fired five shots at close range when the driver stopped outside the tavern. Both young men on the motorcycle looked like teen-agers out for a joy ride. After the shooting they disappeared into the Belfast traffic.

The police are appealing to parents to control their children, warning that failure to do so could mean long years in prison.

A police spokesman said that as older terrorists are being locked up in greater numbers, remaining terrorists are forcing youngsters into the front lines. He warned that once youngsters are lured into the terrorist organizations, their leaders will seek to ensure that there is no way out for them.

The clear lesson for young people is to stay away from extremist organizations on both sides of the religious divide in Northern Ireland, the spokesman added.



A spot-check of teen-agers outside a bombed-out Belfast building

Ultimatum from Spain's left: 'We will boycott vote unless ...'

By Joe Gandelman
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Spain's leftist opposition has issued a virtual ultimatum to the government by setting out conditions on which it would agree to participate in the upcoming referendum on constitutional reform.

It threatened a "campaign of active boycott" if its conditions are not met.

King Juan Carlos's reformist government is due to hold the referendum sometime this winter to ask for approval of its plans for parliamentary elections next spring.

The leftist challenge came during a meeting in the Canary Islands of the executive committee of the Platform of Democratic Organizations. The platform links various opposition groups but is essentially dominated by communists and by the internationally recognized "renovated" wing of the splintered Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE).

The leftist leaders dismissed the referendum as a ploy by Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez to "try to retain the power monopoly held by the same class during 37 years."

Their demands include:
• Partial control over the referendum vote, a demand reflecting uneasiness over Spain's long history of questionable elections.

• Legalization of all labor groups and the banned Communist Party. The powerful 388,000-mao Army which backs the King presently opposes Communist Party legalization. However, the Army is expected to eventually give ground on this issue — but most likely not until after next spring's elections. The leftist opposition demands it now.

• Total amnesty (in other words, releasing convicted terrorists). A poorly timed amnesty could endanger the political reforms which still must pass the rightist Cortes (parliament). Total amnesty was, in fact, considered in late September until Basque Marxist separatists of the ETA terrorist organization murdered a high Basque official and four others. There seems little likelihood of total amnesty now, since it would anger police and rightists.

• Dismantling Franco era public order courts and anti-terrorism laws.

The platform declared that "any referendum called without fulfilling (these) conditions would be rejected." It endorsed plans by leftist labor unions for Spain's first general strike in 40 years. The labor groups want Spanish workers to get a 60 percent pay boost.

The leftist opposition's uncompromising posture starkly contrasts with that of center-right groups like former Minister Manuel Fraga Iribarne's Popular Alliance, an electoral coalition of six ex-Franco ministers who have in effect "negotiated" with the government on key points. The alliance now indicates it will vote for the reform package in the Cortes despite reservations.

Another opposition sector has expressed softer minimum conditions. It asks that Prime Minister Suarez guarantee that the Communist Party be legalized after the elections. While such a demand might still cause problems, it would at least leave room for compromise — and buy needed time.

Many here think new U.S. president Jimmy Carter could help to resolve Spain's thorniest issue by ending American opposition to the Communist Party's legalization.

Future hopes also rest heavily on Mr. Suarez's relatively open style, which has led to predictions he may negotiate with the opposition once reforms pass the Cortes. At present he cannot go too far since a right-wing backlash could endanger the still-pending reform package.

Meanwhile, polls show about 68 percent of the Spaniards support government reforms, will vote yes in the referendum, are basically anti-terrorist, conservative — and above all want order and prosperity.

Concorde scans Asia for new nesting grounds

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong
French Transport Minister Marcel Cavallé declared on Nov. 2 that additional Concorde flights would be built only if a permanent transatlantic route was approved.

This statement came after reports from Washington, D.C., that President-Elect Carter was unlikely to approve permanent Concorde flights to New York and Washington after the current one-year trial flight period to Washington, D.C., expires.

Nevertheless, the giant jet-powered bird, which can cut air travel time in half, is undauntedly seeking new nests on the landing fields of Asia.

A demonstration model of the controversial Anglo-French super-sonic airliner has been shipping in and out of airports in Singapore, Manila, Hong Kong, and Jakarta.

Inside the Air France plane, airline officials, newsmen, and dignitaries, including Philippine's First Lady Imelda Marcos, have packed the Concorde's 100 seats.

Outside, tourists, residents of nearby crowded apartment areas, and (in Hong Kong) a university engineering research team, have listened carefully for the takeoff while that has drawn environmentalists' opposition.

The Hong Kong researchers put Concorde's takeoff noise level at 118 decibels, compared to



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

The supersonic Concorde: Will sales take off in Asia?

the 115 decibels at the loudest current jet passenger aircraft, the Boeing 707.

The demonstration run checked in at only seven hours and 21 minutes for the 6,700 mile trip from Paris to Singapore. The Concorde also made the usual two-hour trip from Manila to Hong Kong in only 51 minutes.

During this 8-day period (from Nov. 3 to 11) the promotional tour sought customers among airlines in Singapore, the Philippines, China, and Japan.

At least two major Asian airlines (Singapore Airlines and Philippines Airlines) are interested in the possibility of leasing two planes each for Asian regional service, according to

officials at the British Aircraft Corporation and the French Aerospatiale Company.

Officials for the two Asian airlines said their representatives accompanied the demonstration flight. However, they would not comment on the state of negotiations.

Japan Airlines has options to buy two Concorde. But the plane was not authorized to land at Tokyo's congested Haneda Airport during the current tour.

(In Nov. 6 a 30-member delegation from the China Resources Company of the People's Republic of China examined the Concorde in Hong Kong for more than two hours.

In July, 1972, the Chinese took up options at

lowing them to buy three Concorde if they so chose.

But there is still no sign the Chinese are seriously negotiating to buy Concorde, one diplomatic source here said. Although the Chinese have periodically discussed their options with Concorde representatives, this is probably to keep up with the most current technical and financial information on the plane, he explained.

Moreover, purchase of the planes — valued at about \$61 million each — would drain China's foreign exchange supply, the same source said. Chinese trade officials have recently told foreign visitors that foreign exchange shortages will slow imports for several years.

But expansion of Chinese international routes since late 1974 leaves long-term Concorde possibilities on runs from Peking to Paris; Peking to Tirana, Albania; and Peking to Zurich, Switzerland.

Will French say no to EC parliament?

By Jim Browning
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris
Plans for a directly elected parliament to represent the nine countries of the European Community face an acid test in France, which could well determine their success or failure.

Foreign ministers of the Nine agreed in principle to the project at a meeting in Brussels on Sept. 20.

The long-term hope is that an active supranational parliament would be the first major step in building a European political confederation or United States of Europe. At present the parliament of the European Community is composed of representatives nominated by the parliaments of the member states, and its role is mainly consultative.

France and Britain are the only countries where strong opposition to a directly elected parliament has grown up, and the British are too preoccupied with their economic troubles to pay much attention now.

In France the national independence issue is

an emotional one. It also poses dangerous political problems since it divides President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's governing alliance with the Gaullists.

The President's support for a directly elected European parliament is seen here as the first test of his authority since Gaullist Prime Minister Jacques Chirac resigned at the end of August.

For that reason, the President has decided to try to quiet the issue by sending a message to the Gaullists and Communists, who are seriously united in considering the direct election idea unconstitutional.

He has submitted the direct election proposal to the French Constitutional Council. It is an unusual move, particularly since the council is dominated by Gaullists.

But if the council rejects the project, the President will offer a constitutional amendment. If it approves the idea, he will have slipped the constitutionality question in the bud.

Despite the enormous difficulty of setting up a European political confederation, which

makes West German leaders, for example, cynical about the idea, the French President has continued pushing for it.

In a recent newspaper interview he said too much concern about what an eventual confederation would look like was pointless, because the idea was still so far away.

Moreover, Europe now does not resemble the American colonies in the 18th century.

"Europeans are people who have fought among themselves for 2,000 years with remarkable relentlessness, who have different languages, different cultures, different religions, and very strong personalities," the President told the publisher of the evening newspaper France Soir.

"Their organization of a confederation is, in my opinion, a task more difficult and at least as creative as the building of the federal structure in the United States. Realizing this confederation must be our first objective."

In a newspaper article earlier this year, a former president of the Constitutional Council, Gaullist "Baron" Gaston Palewski, summarized his party's fears of lost national independence:

"Doesn't the election of a European parliament by universal suffrage threaten to submit France to the law of the majority when up to now we have been the only ones to defend the hope of European independence (through General de Gaulle's policies)?" he asked.

President Giscard d'Estaing spent over an hour with former Prime Minister Chirac on Nov. 4, reportedly mending fences and striking a "gentleman's agreement" to stick together in the face of the Socialist-Communist Left.

Mr. Chirac may well have agreed not to mount all-out opposition to a European parliament. But it still is not clear whether he can control the older "Barons," who already are organizing a "committee for the unity and independence of France."

Curiously, another crucial aspect of the European debate could be the position of the Socialists, who, unlike the Communists, support a directly elected Parliament. But they are demanding that the vote be based on proportional representation, something the Gaullists are unlikely to accept.

A black family in Germany

By David Match
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hattenhof, West Germany
Mrs. Barbara Whitley looked down, smiled a half-smile with a touch of irony, and said: "You know, I hate to be stared at, and when I rode the bus the first time in Germany, everyone looked at me. My husband Larry just said, 'Get used to it, honey, they are going to stare.' So I got used to it."

This small, pretty, and black GI housewife was sharing some of her experiences of life in a small German village — Hattenhof — where black Americans are even more rare than in large German cities.

"Now I just smile back and go on my way," she said.

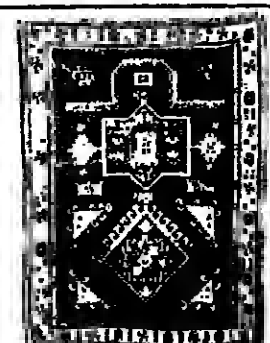
She and her husband Sp. Larry Whitley,

who does information work for the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment in nearby Fulda, say they are quite happy in their German village.

"In town," says Mrs. Whitley, "it can be very impersonal." ("In town" is Fulda. "But in Hattenhof everyone knows us and it is friendly." Coldness between people, she is convinced, comes primarily from just not knowing each other. "up close enough."

"We were in the local restaurant a few days ago," Mrs. Whitley said, "and the owner came out and brought Wayne (the Whitleys' two-year-old son) to the back of the dining room and introduced him to some friends."

Wayne plays with a German boy, Guido, of the same age. "Those two speak a German together that no one else understands at all," says Wayne's father. His older boy, also named Larry, speaks German quite well and translates for his mother in the local store.



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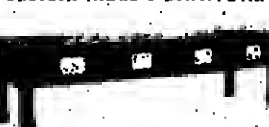
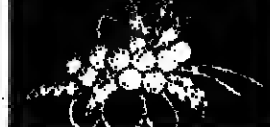
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Asia

India and Bangladesh relations remain sour

By Atias Samad
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Dacca, Bangladesh
Relations between India and Bangladesh, which turned sour in August, 1975, are not improving with the passage of time.

In fact, analysts here in the Bangladesh capital say they expect "provocative acts" from the other side of the border to continue. The attitude of the government is that it will resist all pressures and provocations of Indian origin without of the same time becoming involved in a direct conflict. Already it has taken one of its complaints against India before the United Nations General Assembly.

There are two sources of friction between

the countries: border clashes and armed insurgencies on the one hand and the Farakka Barrage water-diversion project on the other.

According to official sources, Bangladesh border outposts continue to come under fire from the other side or from insurgents trained or otherwise aided by Indians. The latest reported incident came on Oct. 7 in the district of Mymensingh in northern Bangladesh opposite the Indian state of Meghalaya. Similar incidents occasionally are reported in the Chittagong Hill Tracts in southeastern Bangladesh.

The officials say India tipped off its unwillingness to prevent border incidents earlier this year when it effectively scuttled investigation into them by refusing to sign records of evidence that had been examined

together by both sides. Now these officials claim that India has opened camps to train infiltrators and that these camps are attached to those of the Indian Border Security Force.

According to reports, the Bangladesh security forces have been able to keep the situation under control and, in the bargain, the infiltrators have found it difficult to operate inside Bangladesh because of the hostility of local residents. What is of concern, officials here say, is the attitude of the Indian Government in the matter.

There are at least three interpretations of that attitude:

• That India wants to pressure the people and the government of Bangladesh into becoming pliable.

• That India's dislike of the present government in Dacca is so great that it will stop its harassment only after a change of government here.

• That India is looking for an opportunity to intervene in internal Bangladesh affairs.

The Farakka Barrage situation is equally sensitive. Last year India began diverting the waters of the Ganges River by means of the barrage, or dam, at a point 11 miles from the Bangladesh border. India says it needs the water to flush silt from the vital port of Calcutta.

But Bangladesh charges that the unilateral withdrawal of Ganges River water has undercut its downstream irrigation projects, resulting in a smaller than usual rice harvest, and

has caused the intrusion of saline sea water deep into the mainland. It says more than one-third of its land area and 25 million of its people have so far been affected by the water-diversion project.

Bilateral talks aimed at resolving the issue have failed, and the Dacca government has brought its complaint before the UN to draw world attention to the dispute and to try to show that it contains the seeds of potential conflict. Observers here say that if the people of Bangladesh continue to be deprived of most of the Ganges water — especially during the dry months — there likely will be heavy domestic pressure on the government and unsettling political fallout.

India says it has offered Bangladesh half of the dry-season flow of the Ganges. The Dacca government counters that the offer actually was less than that. It says even half the dry-season flow would not be enough and that is any event the Indian offer would not bring a permanent solution to the problem.

India also proposes that a canal be built to divert the waters of another river, the Brahmaputra, across Bangladesh and into the Ganges. But under the plan both the intake and offtake points would be inside India, and the Dacca government argues that this would give India a potential stranglehold over Bangladesh. Not even the government of the late Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, which India had considered friendly, would agree to the plan.

Hua personality cult builds

By Reuters

Peking
Only one month after he succeeded Mao Tse-tung, a personality cult is being rapidly built around China's Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

Official newspapers laud him as "the wise leader," poets and songwriters sing his praises, and his color portrait appears increasingly alongside that of the venerated Mao.

The party newspaper People's Daily Nov. 8 carried a virtually unprecedented front-page article outlining Mr. Hua's personal qualities and professional experience. It described him as selfless, open, straightforward, modest, and prudent. "... Comrade Hua Kuo-feng is democratic in his style of work, unassuming and approachable, good at unifying with comrades to work together."

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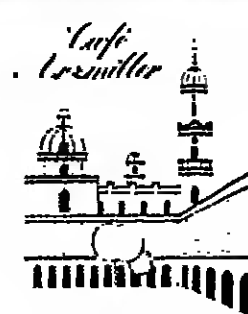
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Lufthansa's anniversary

By Philip W. Whitcomb
Special to
The Christian Science
Monitor

"No special clothes are
needed when you fly with
us," Lufthansa proudly told
its passengers in 1930. "Just
dress as you would for a train
journey."

These reassuring words
were part of the "Ten Rules
for Travelers by Air" which
Lufthansa, merger of Deutsche
Aero-Lloyd and Junkers
Luftverkehr and already four
years old, issued to its daring
and still rather open-minded
passengers.

Rule 1 would discourage
the confident stand-by pas-
sengers of 1930.

"You can reserve your seat
with any travel agent," the
hopeful traveler was told,
"but reserve early, for the
normal seating capacity is
only 8 or 10 passengers."

Even with that limitation,
well over a third of the
world's air travel at that date
was in Germany, most of it to
and from Berlin, with the
Berlin-Munich run, served by
an astounding three flights a
day each way, as the elite
line.

Chilling remark

Rule 2, the one about wear-
ing your ordinary clothes, in-
cluded a rather chilling alder
remark. "Cobins are heated
in the cold season," the trav-
eler was told.

Ear plugs were obligatory
under Rule 3, and smoking
banned by Rule 4. Rule 5 dealt
with sickness, which if
said was not to be feared ex-
cept in very stormy weather.
For those not affected, if
it would be necessary only "to
admire the view, or to read
or write."

Fresh air, of course, was
essential and under Rule 6
your window should be
opened if necessary — but
not, under any circum-
stances, for the purpose of
throwing out anything that
might "fall on the little
people far below."

Taking photographs was
forbidden by Rule 8, and
cameras must therefore re-
main in your traveling case.

Some travelers, even with
no photographs to show as
proof, tended to exaggerate
their personal prowess in
having flown so high. Rule 10
put them in their place:
"Please do not pretend to be
a hero because you have
flown. No special courage is
required today for air travel.
Instead, aid the cause of all
aviation by enlightening those
who still imagine air travel to
be dangerous."

50th anniversary

For Lufthansa today, 1976
is no bi-centenary, nor even
a centenary. But it is the 50th
anniversary of the merger
from which Lufthansa was
born and the 50 years have
seen changes. The steward
who often had to ask his 8 or
10 passengers to "come to
the front of the plane and
rain get off the ground" has
been replaced by women who
treat passengers like family
guests.

Asia

Election showdown for Miki

Japan's leader faces threat in own party

By Frederic A. Maritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong
With general elections for the Japanese Diet (the lower house of Parliament) expected to be held Dec. 5, the battle over who will head the Japanese Government and deal with President Carter is growing.
Deputy Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda resigned his post Nov. 5 to pursue his campaign to oust Prime Minister Takeo Miki.
Mr. Fukuda already has been chosen as Mr. Miki's successor by the Liberal Democratic Party's Council for Party Unity (CPU) — a powerful group of Diet members that seeks to

oust the Prime Minister. (The Liberal Democratic Party is a conservative party which is heavily based in rural areas.)

One reason the CPU seeks to depose Mr. Miki is the fact that he allowed investigation of the \$12.8 million Lockheed scandal to proceed, despite the political risks of implicating Liberal Democratic politicians, including former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka.

Mr. Miki also drew conservative opposition by passing political funding reform laws and proposing legislation designed to restrict monopolies and guarantee the right to strike.

Mr. Fukuda says he will work to support anti-Miki Liberal Democratic Party candidates for the Diet.

His resignation is but the latest chapter in the long effort of Mr. Miki's foes to oust him as head of the ruling party and hence also as Prime Minister.

In late September the opposing factions temporarily buried their differences to pass key financial bills in the Diet.

Then, with success for revenue and railway fare increase bills apparently assured, the anti-Miki forces planned to dump the Prime Minister as party president at a party convention scheduled for Oct. 31. But only two days before the showdown, party elders worked out a compromise plan to avoid disruption of the party before the voting by freezing the dispute until after the general elections.

It thus appears likely that Mr. Miki will be able to lead his party into the December elections for the Diet.

Should the Liberal Democrats make a strong showing in the elections, increased prestige for Mr. Miki could help him ward off his opponents, some observers suggest.

But Mr. Fukuda's resignation will enable

him to try to increase his leverage to oust Mr. Miki after the election. And Mr. Fukuda's hand was strengthened recently by the withdrawal of the second major contender for Mr. Miki's post, Finance Minister Masayoshi Ohira.

Overshadowing all this is the question: How much will the Lockheed scandal and squabbling within the faction-ridden Liberal Democratic Party weaken the party's election showing to the benefit of opposition groups — the Japanese Socialist Party, the Japanese Communist Party, and the Komei (clean government) Party?

A possible embarrassment to the Liberal Democratic Party is that former Prime Minister Tanaka, now awaiting trial on charges of involvement in the Lockheed scandal, is preparing to run for the Diet as an independent — apparently in an effort to seek public vindication.

Also running are some 50 other members of the Tanaka faction, plus the party's "gray oldies" (those who have been implicated but not charged in the Lockheed case).

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South Africa

Afrikaners fight defeatism as apartheid is attacked

By Humphrey Tyler
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Many Afrikaner nationalists are going through a traumatic political heart-searching as criticism of the policies of the ruling National Party mounts. More and more of them recognize that "apartheid," or "separate development" of the races, is not working out the way they thought.

The result has been almost desperate calls from National Party newspapers and politicians to the "Afrikaner volk" (the Afrikaner people) to overcome the "growing spirit of defeatism" and to remember their "mission in Africa."

Even Cabinet ministers are joining in.

Prime Minister John Vorster himself has assailed clergymen who he says are trying to use the Bible as a "textbook for political left-wingers." He sees an attempt to "give the Afrikaner a guilty conscience" by claiming that separate development is sinful and in conflict with Christian teachings, and to give the impression that "nationalist Afrikaners have exploited people of other races, deprived them of their rights, or robbed them of their possessions."

Other Cabinet ministers, including the Minister of Sport, Dr. Piet Koornhof, have appeared on television to remind the Afrikaner of his "mission" in Africa. P. W. Botha, Minister of Defense and leader of the National Party in Cape Province, has gone out of his way to declare solemnly that he is not "one of those people who feel despondent about the future."

"People who can stare danger in the eye can also see past the danger into the future," Mr. Botha told an election meeting. He added that Afrikaners who are thinking of quitting South Africa are making a "grave mistake."

"My plea to these people is to stay, join hands with us, and help make South Africa a great and prosperous nation," Mr. Botha said. "This is still the best country in the world to live in."

The most dramatic evidence of the confusion, doubts, and fears among Afrikaners comes from the teeming Transvaal Province, the industrial, commercial, and financial heart of the country, where there has been an unprecedented rush to buy guns since the black townships became restive.

Writing in the important National Party daily mouthpiece, the Transvaal, editor Willem de Klerk said a spirit of capti-

lity is spreading in South Africa. Those people who are not busy packing their bags are falling head over heels to propose new political solutions while "looking with one eye at the border fence," he wrote.

He said that a "runaway mentality" is to be found among prominent Afrikaners... and that many doctors are taking overseas examinations to prepare themselves to get out.

"These people make me ashamed," Mr. de Klerk said. Attempts are being made to have money deposited in Swiss banks he reported, and there are "wide-eyed conversations" about the black-majority government that was supposed to be coming.

Another National Party paper, Beeld, said it seems as if "the Afrikaner's traditional will to win" and his tenacity in the most difficult circumstances has been lost "somewhere along the road."

Military preparedness, it warned, would not help a nation if it lost the courage of its convictions and its self-confidence.

Newspapers and individual columnists have warned that those who "think the gun is the only solution" are misguided. Dr. de Klerk said he is just as ashamed of those who "are grabbing their rifles" and who think that closing up into a fort and preparing for a final shootout is the only remaining solution.

South Africa needs "political maturity," he said, and the strength to think calmly and logically. It is also necessary for the government to provide a clear perspective on future political development.

Captain Cook's voyage retraced

By Reuter

Cape Town

An English family named Cook arrived in Cape Town last Tuesday in a 21-meter (69-foot) schooner in which they are retracing the third and last voyage of discovery of Captain Cook 200 years ago.

Skipper Gordon Cook said he, his wife Mary and children, Susan, Seven, and Jonathan, would be at sea for three years in the schooner Wave Waker, built specially for the 50,000-mile voyage.

"I have always been a great admirer of Captain Cook, who was the world's finest seaman-navigator," he said.

The Yorkshire family sailed from Plymouth, England, by way of Rio de Janeiro following the route Cook took before he was murdered in Hawaii on his return from trying to find a North-West Passage through the Bering Sea.

Mr. Cook is not related to his 18th-century namesake.

They will sail on to Australia, New Zealand, Tahiti, Hawaii, San Francisco, Vancouver and Anchorage to Petropavlovsk in eastern Russia, beyond which Captain Cook could not venture because of pack-ice.

The return voyage will be by way of New Guinea and Singapore, with Cape Town the last major port of call before their return to Plymouth.

Mr. Cook said he had a copy of Captain Cook's log of the 1776-1779 voyage and was trying to keep as closely as possible to the itinerary.



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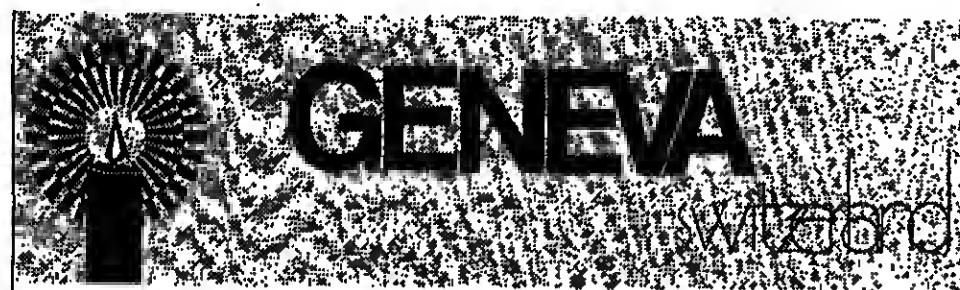
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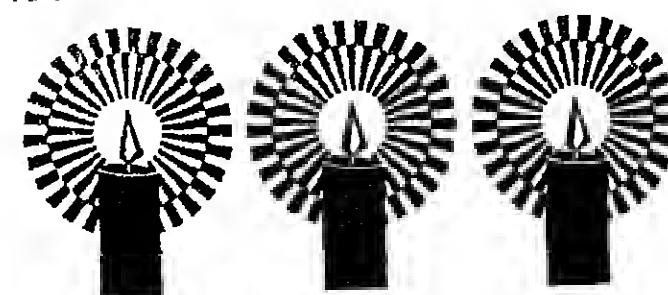
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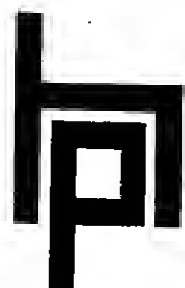


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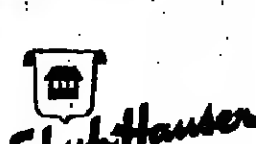
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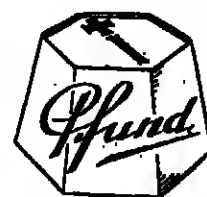
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United States

A vexed issue: religion and politics

By Richard M. Harley
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

It might be an impossible task to convince a foreign visitor to the United States — amid all the religious trappings of the 1978 presidential campaign — that American religious freedom is really based upon a separation of church and state.

On one hand some commentators, like columnist Michael Novak, point out that, "religion is not like a section of Time magazine, separated from everything else." Yet this campaign, perhaps more than any in recent history, has brought some religious and civil leaders to their feet, warning that religious appeals by political candidates, both intentional and unintentional, tend to infringe on the very principle of church-state separation on which American religious freedom is based.

Carter's rise

Political observers carefully watched the rise of a candidate who may have found what one analyst called "a hidden religious power base in American culture which... secular biases prevent many of us from noticing" — referring to Jimmy Carter's attraction of rapidly rising numbers of evangelical Christians (now about 40 million to 45 million).

Commenting on the candidate who openly called himself a "born-again Christian," and unabashedly said "The most important thing in my life is Jesus Christ," journalist David Kueharsky noted in his new book that "no presidential candidate except William Jennings Bryan has been known to talk like that."

While statistics are often difficult to evaluate, Jimmy Carter did, in fact, run much better in primary elections in the "evangelical Christian counties" of such states as Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, than in other counties, according to Americans United for the Separation of Church and State, a Maryland-based nondenominational organization dedicated to church-state separation.

However, many observers, say Mr. Carter

himself did not deliberately exploit religion as much as he could have.

The Ford campaign was criticized for apparent appeals to religious groups, such as running a full-page advertisement in Roman Catholic newspapers spelling out the President's views on abortion and aid to education; and for remarks of a campaign aid (reported in Newsweek magazine) that the "combustiveness" between Catholics and Southern Baptists might be exploited.

Endorsements or near endorsements from influential religious leaders were plentiful. Thirty-six fundamentalist clergymen approved the President's stand against taxation of church property; a Southern Baptist minister, Dr. W. A. Criswell of Dallas, supported Mr. Ford at a church service: "May the Lord give him strength as he helps us build our Christian institutions."

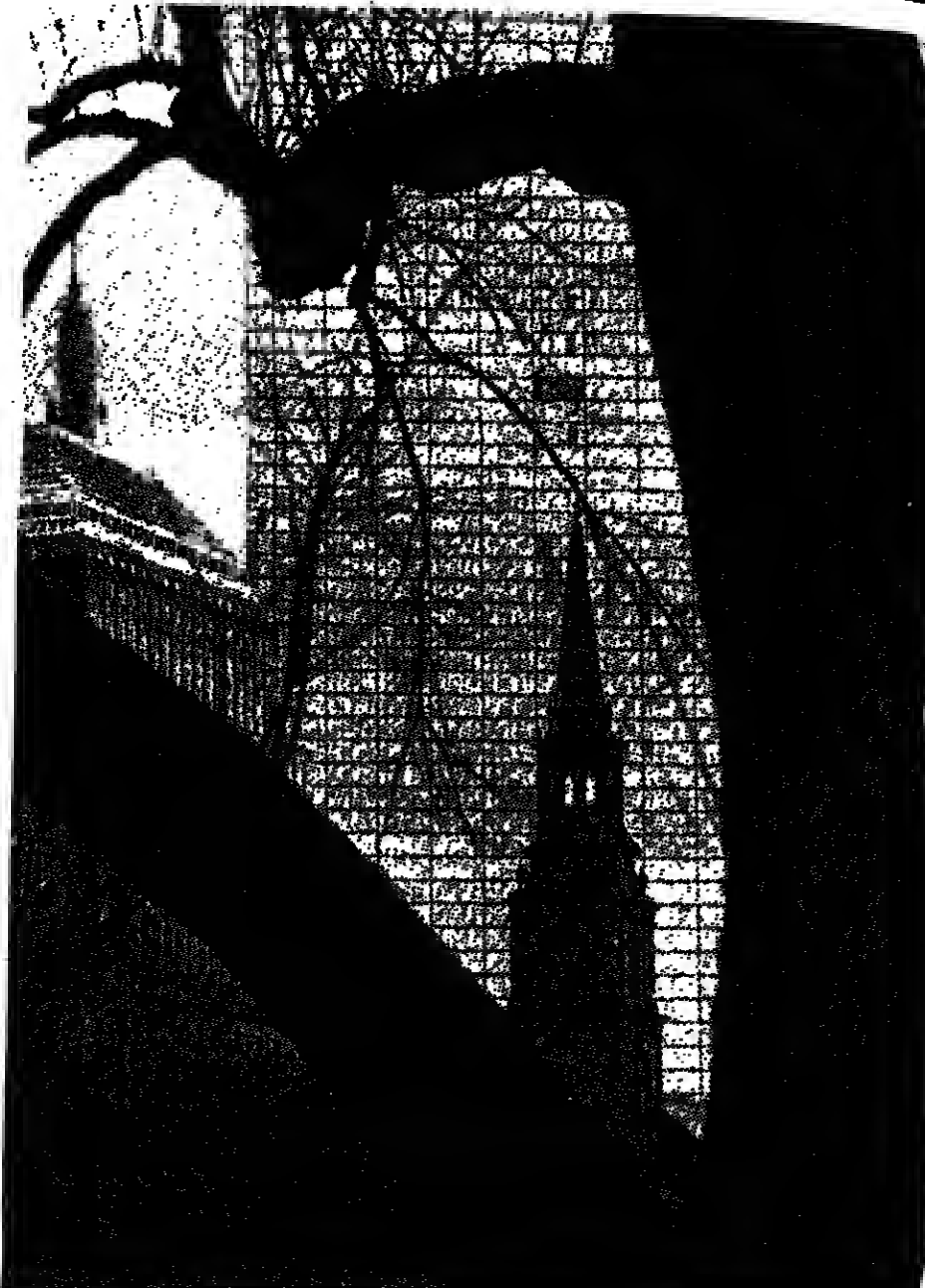
Catholic bishops found the President's views "encouraging" after a White House meeting on Sept. 12 (although they later said they do not endorse candidates); and Catholic Bishop Edward Sheehan in Buffalo implied support for Mr. Ford in a sermon two days before the election.

Concern remains

Although the election is over, there still remains among some the heightened concern over both precedents the election may have for future religious influence on political elections, and pressures to bring religious interest into the political arena.

Church newspapers for months have been pressing for close examination of the First Amendment prohibition of government involvement in promotion of particular religions, an amendment still hotly debated — particularly in relation to government aid to education, abortion, and other issues.

Advocates of strict church-state separation, such as Dr. John Swomley Jr., professor of Christian ethics at St. Paul School of Theology in Kansas City, are saying strict separation free religions from government taxation and policies, ensure that church members finance their own programs, and allows churches to practice "prophetic criticism" of government while freeing missionary work at home and



Arlington Street Church, Boston

By a staff photographer

In this land of churches, separation of church and state is jealously guarded

abroad from negative identifications with U.S. Government ideologies.

Others, like the Rev. Irving Blum, professor of Political Science at Marquette University, argue First Amendment separation of church

and state was not intended to be "absolute." On interpretation he says could actually limit freedom — as in excluding needy children at private schools from government aid that benefits public schoolchildren.

United States

What the mayors want from Carter

By Richard J. Cattoni
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago
The mayors of more than 100 of the country's largest cities met in "emergency session" in Chicago over the weekend to boost the economic and social problems of U.S. urban centers to the top of President-Elect Jimmy Carter's action agenda.

Foral points of the mayors' plea for attention:

• A new national urban plan. The mayors hope to cash in on Mr. Carter's campaign pledge to reorganize federal government. Nearly 1,000 federal programs now deliver federal aid to local units. This array of services is

often uncoordinated, disjointed, and even harmful to cities, the mayors say.

The mayors hope for some new money. Detroit's Coleman Young, for instance, said Detroit needs \$50 million to meet a deficit for the next fiscal year. But what the mayors most want is to avoid future, faulty, federal policies — such as federal highway and home mortgage decisions that led many residents to abandon cities after World War II.

• An urban investment bank. It might take a half dozen years — or as long as it took to enact federal revenue sharing — to meet this goal, the mayors concede. But they think it necessary. The bank, which would be modeled after the present World Bank, would make low-interest loans available to businesses which invest in economically distressed cities. Public

funds and public stock offerings would be used to start the bank.

Other proposals made by the mayors — meeting here under the aegis of the U.S. Conference of Mayors — include: federal assumption of welfare and state take-over of local education costs; tax incentives for businesses that locate or expand operations in job-short urban centers; and federal spending to stimulate the economy.

Despite Carter campaign pledges, some mayors are concerned that the former Georgia Governor might exercise a regional bias in his new administration, restricting non-Southern appointments to foreign affairs or "token" labor and urban Cabinet posts.

But the overriding mood of the mayors here is upbeat. For the first time since Vietnam stole attention from urban needs in the late '60s, the country might be in a mood to take up the big cities' cause, they suggest.

Republicans as well as Democratic mayors sense a possible good turn ahead for their cities' fortunes. The Republican Mayor's Caucus held its post-election chopping block for Mr. Carter to one item — turning more federal grant programs over to local government control. But privately, they concede that their cities stand to gain more from a Carter administration than they would have from the present one.

The mayors wasted little time before wading into Mr. Carter's transition-thinking. They argued that the income tax cut mentioned by the President-Elect as possibly needed to pop up the economy was not the best way to produce jobs. Spending on public service employment produces four times as many jobs as income tax cuts do for each billion dollars spent, the mayors claimed. Anti-recession aid to states and cities yields three times as many jobs, and public works projects twice as many jobs as tax cuts yield, the mayors said.

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Traditionally, Americans have set aside a special day to express their gratitude to the Almighty for the blessings of liberty, peace and plenty that have been bestowed upon a grateful Nation.

The early settlers of this land possessed an unconquerable spirit and a reliance on Divine Providence that remain a part of the American character. That reliance, coupled with a belief in ourselves and a love of individual freedom, has brought this Nation through two centuries of progress and kept us strong.

As we cross the threshold into our third century as a sovereign and independent Nation, it is especially appropriate that we reaffirm our trust in Him and express our gratitude for the unity, freedom and renewed sense of national pride we enjoy today.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, in accord with Section 6102 of Title 5 of the United States Code, do hereby proclaim Thursday, November 23, 1978, as a day of national Thanksgiving. I call upon all Americans to join on that day with their friends and families in homes and places of worship throughout the land to offer thanks for the blessings we enjoy.

Let each of us resolve this Thanksgiving Day to make the coming year one in which our every deed will reflect our constant gratitude to God. Let us eat a standard of honor, justice, and charity against which all the years of our third century may be measured.

Let us make this Thanksgiving a truly special one.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and first.

— GERALD R. FORD

Assurances to minorities

Jimmy Carter: 'I don't have any strings on me'

By John Dillia
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Plains, Georgia
Jimmy Carter says he will give heavy representation to blacks and other minority groups in top government positions, including his Cabinet.

"I want to be sure that when I put together my Cabinet... the country will say, 'Well, that's a fair thing to do.' And it there's any unfairness about it, it might be to give minorities more representation than the numerical portion would have," Mr. Carter said.

The President-Elect discussed his Cabinet plans in a wide-ranging 75-minute interview with about two dozen newspaper and magazine correspondents who covered his long campaign for the White House.

Among the major points he made:

- Two debates saved his campaign from almost certain defeat.
- President Ford ran a skillful race that hurt Mr. Carter's image by creating fear of change and depicting Mr. Carter as a big-spending liberal.
- Television news "terribly upset" Mr. Carter during the campaign by emphasizing his mistakes while treating President Ford with deference.
- Despite his narrow election majority, Mr. Carter feels he has a solid mandate for his proposals.

Mr. Carter, dressed in jeans and heavy work boots, talked with reporters in the living room of the Pond House, which he built, for his

mother, Lillian, just west of Plains. He sat in an easy chair with his back to a massive stone fireplace while reporters lounged on a sofa and chairs or sat near Mr. Carter on the floor.

The President-Elect appeared to enjoy the exchange. He was obviously more relaxed than he had been in recent, tense weeks of the campaign.

Mr. Carter expressed concern about his image with those who opposed him — especially middle- and upper-income people who think he represents a danger to their interests.

The Ford campaign built up this fear, and Mr. Carter feels it must be alleviated.

Mr. Carter said he was going to happen when Jimmy Carter gets in the White House," he says. He pinpoints the public view: something like this:

"We know what Gerald Ford would have been. He would have kept the boat from rocking and he would have had a basically status-quo attitude. Upward circumstances and let trends run their course."

"But Jimmy Carter is probably going to be more innovative and more dynamic, or aggressive; and we don't know what's going to happen when he gets there."

Mr. Carter says he is going into office with no secret promises to any special interests groups and with a mandate to carry forward his own proposals.

"I don't have any strings on me," he says. Labor unions, big-city mayors, or other special interest parties cannot expect special treatment. Nor have they asked for it. "I've never been asked in any way, in

directly or indirectly, for a favor from [these groups]. The only exception to that was that I have promised on my own initiative that I would have a strong representation within my administration of the minority groups. But I have never had a national or international labor leader, for instance, mention 14-B [right-to-work laws] to me."

Mr. Carter does feel an obligation — a very wide mandate — to carry out his major proposals such as reorganization and tax reform. Although his popular vote margin was only 51 to 48 percent, this will not divert him from an activist role, he says.

Mr. Carter says he didn't get a majority at all. "Mr. Carter observes, 'And I think [Richard M.] Nixon won his first time with only 43 percent of the votes. And [John F.] Kennedy didn't get a majority.'

"We got a very stable majority. From very early in the election night, we had a 51 to 48 [lead]. And that's the way it went all the way across [the country]. We dropped slightly when we reached out into California, but not much."

In numerous states, even where he did not capture a majority of the votes, he won about 40 percent of them, Mr. Carter notes. So there were really few weak spots anywhere.

Mr. Carter also observes that he ran strongly among independents — losing to Mr. Ford among this traditionally Republican-voting group by only 53 to 46 percent.

For Mr. Carter, the most discouraging point of the campaign came after the first debate, which he is considered to have lost. His

ing in the polls was falling fast, and TV news coverage, he says, was "crippling."

Each weekend during the campaign, Mr. Carter says, he reviewed the week's TV news coverage on video recordings made by his staff.

"It used to make me terribly upset. It wasn't that I was being treated unfairly. It was just that I was fair game, and it I made a mistake, that was news."

"Mr. Ford's news was that he came out into the Rose Garden and signed a bill, and he was in charge of things to very authoritative, very sure of himself, and very confident, and no mistakes."

"That was a period when it looked like everything was going against us in spite of everything that we did. And I have a feeling that had it not been for the debates, that I would have lost."

"I think the debates let the American people be kind of reassured [that] at least Jimmy Carter had some judgment about foreign affairs and defense and all."

As he approaches the presidency, Mr. Carter says, he is prepared. His staff is churning out studies on issues which will require early action.

"I would say a 20- or 30-foot shelf of transition materials [is] already prepared with about 50 issues analyzed in depth [and] analysis of every department in government."

"I do not have any trepidation about the future. I feel very dedicated, very sober, very deeply aware of the responsibilities that will be on my shoulder."

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Africa

Keeping the Rhodesia talks on the tracks

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

The name of the game at the Geneva conference on Rhodesia is to keep it going. And the most important fact after two weeks of negotiations, openly voiced suspicions, even threats of breakdown, is that the conference is still on the tracks.

The chairman of the conference, Britain's Ambassador to the United Nations, Ivor Richard, said last Monday he was moderately encouraged by the progress of the talks. "We are in a negotiation," he added. "If people were walking out or something, that would be a different situation. It is proceeding in the somewhat erratic way I thought it would. I really don't see it in crisis terms."

On Mr. Richard's shoulders more than anybody else's rests the responsibility for keeping all the parties — black and white — at the negotiation table until they have agreed on a timetable for early transition of political power in Rhodesia from white to black hands. This is to be done within the framework of what was agreed between U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and the

leaders he met when in southern Africa last September. To complicate things, there are differing versions about what was agreed then.

Mr. Richard was back in Geneva Nov. 9 after an overnight flight to London for consultation with Prime Minister James Callaghan and Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland. Presumably they discussed whether some fresh British initiative might be needed to help give the conference momentum.

Interestingly, while Mr. Richard was back in London for consultation, two top U.S. State Department officials who have been helping from the wings to keep the Geneva talks going were back in Washington for presumably parallel consultations with Dr. Kissinger. The two are Assistant Secretaries of State William Schaufele and John Reinhardt.

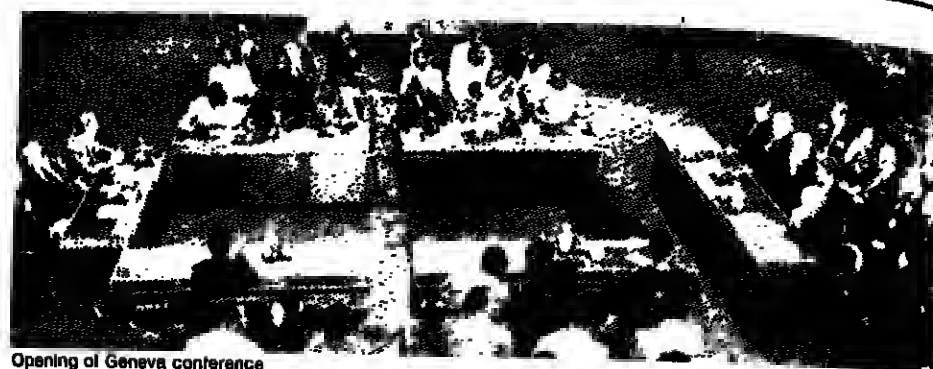
The immediate hitch in Geneva is over the proposed date for independence for Rhodesia under a black majority government. Rhodesia's Prime Minister, Ian Smith, says Dr. Kissinger agreed there should be an interim period of two years before independence. He reiterated that view in an interview

in the Rhodesian Herald last Tuesday. But perhaps significantly his accompanying words seemed to leave the door open for a shorter period.

The African nationalists at Geneva — who believe that independence under a black government is long overdue — say two years is far too long; they press for independence after at most a year.

Searching for agreement on a compromise, conference chairman Richard has proposed March, 1978, as the target date for independence. Both blacks and whites have rejected this. Mr. Richard has privately met the black abjections by saying that once a target date had been agreed, there is no reason why successful momentum toward independence should not automatically advance the date.

Because of the stalling of the talks on a date for inde-



Opening of Geneva conference

Will the gentlemen stay seated?

pendence, there have been suggestions that either the British Foreign Secretary or the U.S. Secretary of State should personally fly to Geneva to rescue the conference from collapse. But Mr. Richard's remarks in London implied that any such point had not yet been reached. In any case, it is unlikely that either the British or U.S. governments would play the Crosland or Kissinger cards respectively except as a measure of last resort much further down the line.

Meanwhile both blacks and whites continue to put pressure on the Geneva conference from outside. The African nationalists pursue their

guerrilla activities in Rhodesia itself. The Rhodesian security forces strike back.

Prime Minister Smith, back in Rhodesia after attending the Geneva conference opening, says he will return to Geneva only when there is something to return for — and leaves behind as his conference spokesman one of his Cabinet ministers most abrasive about Africans. On the black side this is balanced by the four African presidents, patrons of black Rhodesian nationalism, saying they believe Rhodesian independence can come only through "armed struggle" — that is, presumably, if Geneva fails.

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Australia

Rare birds slip from Australia under smugglers wings

By Ronald Vickers
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, Australia

More Australian birds and reptiles are being smuggled out of the country at an alarming rate to be sold to collectors in the United States and Europe.

A parliamentary committee set up to investigate allegations of an illicit trade in native fauna reported recently that the multimillion dollar racket is controlled by criminal syndicates using light aircraft, yachts, and small craft to smuggle the specimens out of Australia.

According to the committee's report, 80 percent of the smuggled birds die en route, but most reptiles survive the journey.

Birds often are drugged and confined in cramped, almost airtight spaces for confinement, while reptiles are quiet and can survive for weeks without food or water. Many small reptiles are smuggled out by air mail, concealed in newspapers and wrapped in plastic bags.

Despite the high mortality rate of the birds, the racket is still profitable for smugglers because collectors are willing to pay high prices.

A matched breeding pair of Golden Shouder parrots sells for \$10,000 Australian (U.S. \$12,500). One courier was recently caught with 14 parrots in his possession, reportedly concealed in an overcoat. The birds had a retail value of \$27,000 Australian (U.S. \$34,000), but the smuggler was only fined \$1,740 (U.S. \$2,200).

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds estimates that 5 million birds a year are smuggled through Heathrow Airport in London — and that many times that number do not survive the trip.

The parliamentary committee's report also confirms what Australian officials had suspected for some time — that some of the exported fauna are sent in exchange for drugs.

The vast expanse of unhabited land in northern Australia and the large number of deserted airstrips — only 50 of the 870 airstrips in the northernmost section of the continent are used regularly for commercial flights — make it almost impossible for police or cus-



toms personnel to keep up with the illegal trade.

Ships can sail north from unpatrolled beaches with a minimal risk of intervention at either the Australian or Asian end of the journey. Illegal immigrants, it was found, are

brought back on the return trip by one of the syndicates involved.

In Oct. 13 fines totaling \$3,117 (U.S. \$3,900) were levied against four men in Sydney for smuggling native birds to New Zealand. The court was told that cockatoos, galahs, parakeets, and other parrots were lowered over the side of a sloop to evade customs inspection.

Earlier this year, two Australians, a New Zealander, and a U.S. citizen were arraigned before a Los Angeles magistrate on charges of smuggling 47 cockatoos and parakeets worth \$50,000 (U.S. \$62,500) into the United States.

These cases, however, probably represent only the tip of the iceberg. Most smuggling trips are thought to be successful, and unless law-enforcement measures improve, there are warnings that some unique Australian species, already endangered, soon will be extinct.

In an effort to stem smugglers' operations, the parliamentary committee has recommended that common species be exported without limitation and that the Bureau of Customs be provided with aircraft and patrol boats to step up measures against smuggling of rare species.

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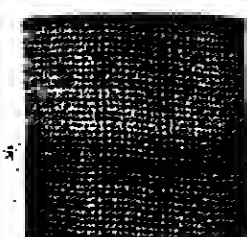
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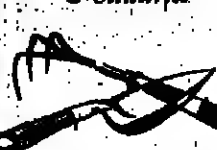
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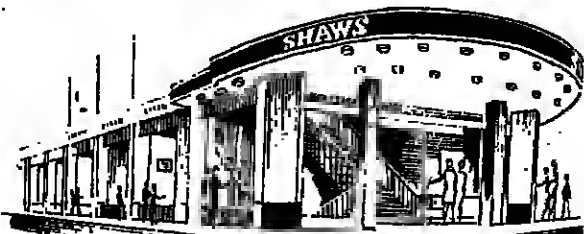
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environment

Mankind's distant relatives in trouble

By Louise Sweeney
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
"King Kong" comes roaring back to the screen this year in an update of the old classic, but few Kong fans realize that the real thing can't be brought back so easily.

Kong is one of a species known in scientific Latin as *Gorilla gorilla*. And *Gorilla gorilla* is one of 84 primates listed as either endangered or threatened by the Department of the Interior. The newest 20 names on the list, just released, include 12 endangered species, 14 threatened. They run from the Lesser Slow Loris to the Black Colobus and the Cotton Top Marmoset, from Asia to Africa and Latin America.

In Indo-China, for instance, as a result of extensive bombing and defoliation during the war, the Francois's Leaf Monkey has all but disappeared. John Paradiso, acting chief officer of endangered species at Interior, points out that monkeys depend on leaves for food as well as protection, and that heavy defoliation which stripped the leaves from trees left them vulnerable to starvation and predators. Bombs, of course, killed them more quickly.

A report on the situation says that the Francois's Leaf Monkey "may still exist but no evidence is available" to prove it.

Another Interior spokesman, press officer Patrick McGarvey, says that three other species are on the threatened list. They are the Lesser Slow Loris, the Tonkin Snub-Nosed Monkey, and the Stump-Tailed Macaque.

Mr. McGarvey also mentions a little known but perhaps devastating bill of monkey business

in Indo-China. He says U.S. armed forces used an acoustical sensing device the size of a baseball in the Ho Chi Minh Trail area. The devices which reacted to any sort of disturbance were dropped by aircraft into areas of suspected heavy infiltration to record troop movements.

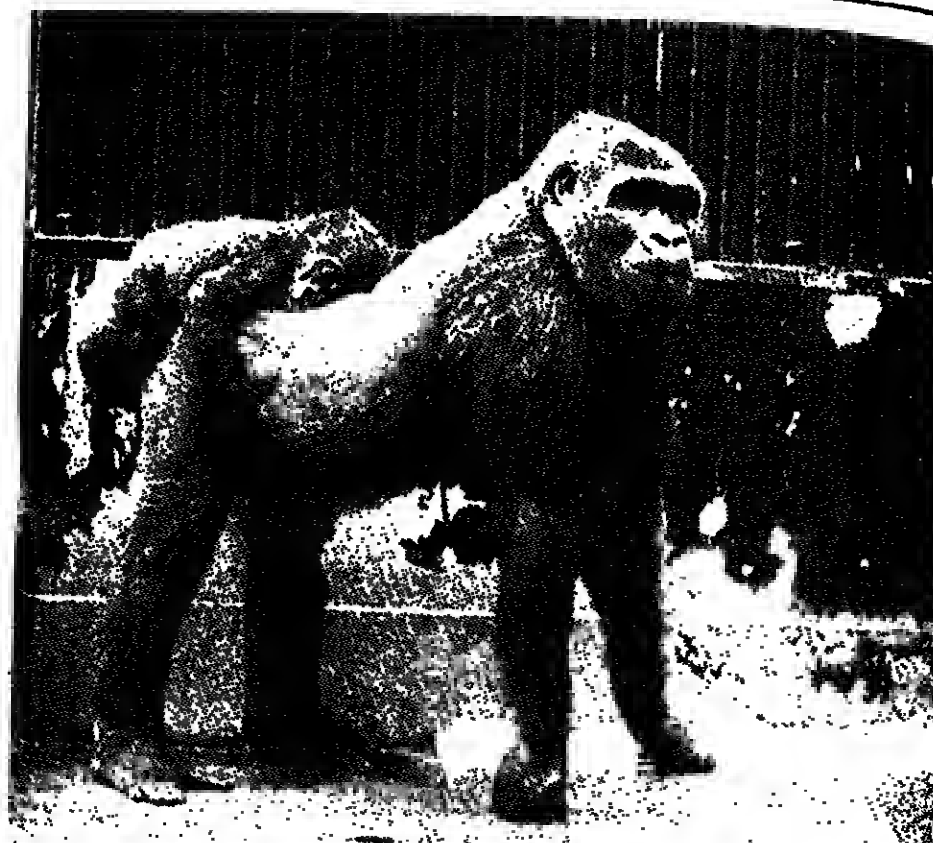
The monkeys, it seemed, just picked them up and played with them, tossing them back and forth in the rain forests and inadvertently registering whole divisions of nonexistent troops to those scanning the devices by remote control.

In another area of the world, there is a species of primate which hasn't yet made it on the list but which appears to be threatened by man in a quite different way. It is the squirrel monkey, a resident of the river area near Quito, Ecuador.

Squirrel monkeys are being snapped up for biomedical research at the rate of 25,000 a year — 250,000 perished between 1962 and 1971, the last year for which statistics are available.

When the Interior Department indicated that it was considering putting the squirrel monkey on the threatened or endangered lists, such an onslaught of protest letters from biomedical researchers landed at Interior, that the matter was suspended pending further investigation.

Actually it doesn't take much to threaten or endanger a species. "Every one of the primates on the list has suffered because of habitat problems," says Mr. Paradiso. The loss of forests because of farming and logging has made life tough for five Latin American primates: the Cotton Top Marmoset, Pied Tamarin, and Yellow-Tailed Woolly Monkey (all endangered) as well as the White-Footed Tamarin and Lazy Howler Monkey (threatened).



Mother and baby gorilla in New York zoo

By a staff photographer

A species threatened — by human devastation

The 11 African primates in trouble are threatened mainly by logging and hunting. (Mr. Paradiso notes that roach chimpanzee is common in western and central Africa, where that species is threatened.)

Zoological displays, agriculture, settlement, and scientific research are other reasons why such species as the White-Collared Mangabey, the Gelada Baboon, and the Mandrill find life perilous.

Of the 10 Asian primates on the threatened or endangered lists, the leveling of forests for coconut, teak, tea, and rubber plantations and biomedical research were devastating for species like the Philippine Tarsier, Formosan Rock Macaque, and Purple-Faced Langur.



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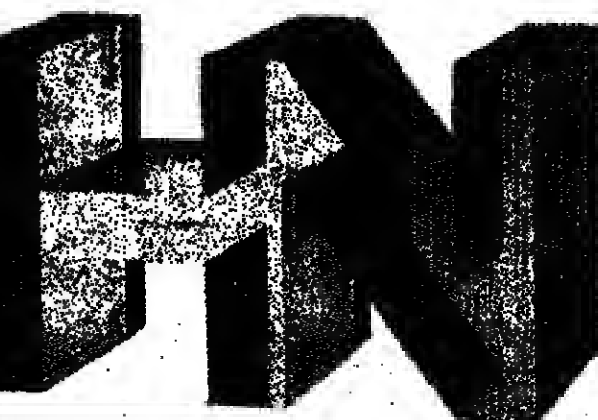
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CHRISTMAS IN LONDON



A firm believer in legwork, Pulitzer Prize winner John Toland traced secretaries, doctors, chauffeurs, military and civilian leaders, and members of the Hitler, Rohm, Ribbentrop, Hess, and Göring families. He drew their stories from them to produce a highly readable, dispassionate, and exhaustive biography of one of the most enigmatic figures of the 20th century. Mr. Toland is interviewed below, and his book, *Adolf Hitler*, is reviewed at right.

By Diana Loercher

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, New York

To write his latest book "Adolf Hitler" (Doubleday), historian John Toland interviewed more than 150 people who were close to Hitler, consulted previously unknown or unavailable documents, and unearthed buried information and photographs that replace old myths with hard facts.

The Pulitzer Prize-winning author ("The Rising Sun: The Decline and Fall of the Japanese Empire, 1936-45") has traced his hefty, 1,035-page tome with personal and political, major and minor, revelations about the man whom he describes in the first sentence of his book as "probably the greatest mover and shaker of the twentieth century."

A sampling:

- Hitler was treated by a psychiatrist for hysterical blindness during World War I.
- Despite his previous denials Albert Speer knew about "the final solution."
- Hitler feared one of his grandparents was Jewish and carefully worded the Nuremberg Laws to protect himself from this contingency.

- Konrad Morgan, an SS judge whom Mr. Toland interviewed in Germany and considers "the hero of my book," discovered the "killing camps" in Poland, where the mass extermination of the Jews took place, and succeeded in closing live camps and bringing 800 cases of murder and corruption to trial.

- Because the news was leaking out, Heinrich Himmler made "secret speeches" to the Wehrmacht generals in 1943 telling them about the killing of the Jews so as to involve them. Within a short time the military, economic, and civil branches of the government — all except the diplomatic corps — knew about the killing camps in Poland.

- Hitler was the first head of state to promote modern urban planning and anti-pollution devices in cities.

The feisty, loquacious Mr. Toland, whose enthusiasm for historical accuracy approaches that of a bloodhound on the scent, avoids sensationalism and enjoys "putting pins in balloons." For example, Hitler was neither a house painter nor a sexual deviant. Mr. Toland's favorite debunked myth:

"There's a German idiom, 'chewing the carpet,' which means the same as our 'crawling the walls.' Now when we say Nixon was crawling the walls, he wasn't really, but our reporters and even historians printed that Hitler literally chewed the carpet. The guy was mad, yes, but he didn't chew carpets."

'Ordinary, uninteresting boy'

In his book Mr. Toland attempts to demystify Hitler and understand the man as a historical phenomenon. "Too many people treat him as a joke like Charlie Chaplin did, and that attitude is dangerous. Or if you treat him as a monster it's also like a movie, and you don't believe it. I've tried to replace the cartoon 'evil monster' with a human being makes it only more horrible. You now see him as a person. I don't start him out as a child as a monster. I start him out as a child as if I had never known that he became a monster. . . . The interesting thing to me is how this seemingly ordinary and uninteresting boy develops into this man who almost takes over the universe. And the fact that he was a human being makes it only more horrible."

It is apparent Hitler intrigues Mr. Toland, as he does most of us, not because he was an "evil monster" but because he was an insane genius. It was apparent during



Historian John Willard Toland, whose latest book is titled *Adolf Hitler*, studied at Yale and at Williams College. His books include "The Last Hundred Days," "Battle: Story of the Bulge," and "The Rising Sun." He won Overseas Press Club awards in 1967 and 1970 and the Pulitzer Prize for non-fiction in 1970. He resides in Danbury, Connecticut.

Interview that Mr. Toland felt quite ambivalent about Hitler, admiring him on the one hand and loathing him on the other.

The author continued animatedly, "I didn't think he was insane at first. I've written several books about Germany, and I've seen the way he acted at meetings with diplomats and, my gosh, he was so clever. He outmaneuvered all of them. He won all of Europe either by diplomacy or by military means, and the first victories were his, not his generals' . . . He could be charming and witty. He had a photographic memory . . . and was one of the greatest orators of all time."

Hitler's two drives

But as he progressed with the book Mr. Toland became convinced Hitler was insane and that his anti-Semitism was at the root of his problem. "He had two drives," Mr. Toland said. "One was that he believed his mission in life was to lead Germany back to her former glory and to regain all the Eastern territories lost during World War I. Number

two he believed it was his duty from God to destroy the Jews. . . . He presented his views on the Jews, published in 1925, as dismissed by most people. . . . Mr. Toland said, "They don't believe it's his duty. . . . He was talking about eliminating the Jews."

He made militarily took place because he was the Messiah sent by God to eliminate the Jews. . . . He never in the world, in his entire life, anything he had done. In fact, if you read his last days, he is proud of what he has done and says, 'I have done what I have done and I am proud of it.' . . . He was a madman."

and states emphatically in the foreword to his book "Hitler was far more complicated and more than I had imagined." The fact that Hitler achieved what he did, and makes him such a monster and fascinating figure. Mr. Toland applies the same paragraph a character in a novel by Greene who observes, "The greatest sinners have more than a normal capacity for evil, and vicious men have sometimes narrowly evaded

War tapes

land claims his book has no thesis and that his customs were reached during and after the writing. He, though he pretends to be neither psychiatrist nor historian, his discoveries about Hitler have led to agree with Rudolph Binion's theory that the painful death of Hitler's mother from cancer was treated by a Jewish doctor with his virulent

ism. land's approach to history is that of an investigative reporter. A firm believer in legwork, he traced secretaries, doctors, chauffeurs, military and civilian leaders, members of the Hitler, Rohm, Ribbentrop, Hess, and Göring families. He gained their confidence and drew from them. In addition to the fresh material from other historians and government sources, the author's biography of Hitler, as compared with Toland's "Hitler: A Study in Tyranny" or Willard's "The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich" is Toland found these people and persuaded them to

talk. "I never really knew him till afterwards," Toland said. "And of course in those days these didn't have tapes. I happened to get them at the time. . . . I think my book will be very useful to future days. That's why I have put my tapes in my book. . . . The tapes will be made available as I can arrange it to the satisfaction of the

land is adamant about checking sources, never being confident, checking his facts, allowing his

sources to make corrections, and presenting all sides of an issue. A man who clearly enjoys being interviewed for a change. Mr. Toland discusses his method with almost as much excitement as his subject.

He explained his thrust was to "find out everything and put it down. I've been criticized by some people, especially the intellectuals, because I write without thesis. . . . I have a Japanese photograph over my desk, and I look at it often. It says 'release your mind.' I try to make my mind just a receptacle so that I don't let my prejudices and myself come into my writing. A lot of people don't like that. They like an author to lead them on. I don't. I believe it's my duty to tell you everything and let you draw your own conclusions. . . . I keep my opinions to a minimum."

'Stab in the back' theory

Despite the objective stance of his book, Mr. Toland does of course have his own opinions about Hitler and the Germans. He partly attributes Hitler's rise to power to Germany's defeat in World War I.

"This great political appeal," said Mr. Toland, "was the 'stab in the back' theory that Germans lost World War I not because of the military but because the strikers, the Communists, and the Jews back home had stabbed them in the back. . . . If it hadn't been for that state of mind Hitler couldn't have seized upon it. This was a nation thrown down to the bottom, a strong, proud, intelligent, hard-working people, and this madman just happened to get control of them. It was a tremendous stroke of ill luck for the world."

"I don't think that anyone but Hitler could have done it. I've never seen in my study of history where one man really moved history. . . . If there had not been Hitler there would not have been a Nazi party, there never would have been a final solution, there never would have been a war, I believe. The chances of this ever happening were one in a trillion trillion. And the fact that this one gifted madman should come into power at the same time that he had the possibility of eliminating all these people and of changing the world — the odds against it are unbelievable."

Mr. Toland preferred not to comment directly on similarities between Hitler's regime and on recent political events in the U.S., but he did go so far as to say, "I found some rather startling parallels between Hitler's inner circle and Nixon's, between the supreme patriots who are devoted completely to their chief and believe the end justifies the means. . . . Both Hitler and Nixon knew that they were right for the country and that the country absolutely depended on them so anything they did was justified."

"I don't think that a great man has to be ruthless. This has been a fallacy in American policy that ruthlessness is a must. Our presidents have been too powerful in the first place. I think we should have more of a chairman type. The trouble is that this whole myth about power corrupting is correct. I've seen it happen to such nice people. . . . There's a lurking Nazi in all of us. There's a lurking Hitler in the world. . . . To me the book is a cautionary tale because . . . so many people have forgotten Hitler."



With Goering during the war



With Duca, Benito Mussolini

Photos by Wide World Photos, Alex Gollwé, AP, and Keystone.

Best view to date of Hitler's life

Adolf Hitler, by John Toland. New York: Doubleday & Co., 1975. pp. 1,035. \$14.95.

By Joseph G. Harrison

We shall never have a definitive biography of Adolf Hitler. Absolutely first-rate ones, yes (of which John Toland's is an admirable and outstanding example). But definitive, no. Hitler was too inextricably complex, too confusingly contradictory, too scarily visionary at one moment and appallingly ruthless at the next — in short, too awfully weirdly deviant from the human norm ever to be satisfactorily pinned down by pen.

The best we can link for is a gradual accumulation of judgments and reports which can help us put Hitler and the National Socialist movement in a little clearer and deeper perspective in the hope that mankind can learn thereby.

Almost a century before Hitler assumed power in 1933 the sensitive German-Jewish poet Heinrich Heine wrote: "German thunder is truly German; it takes its time. But it will come, and when it crashes it will crash as nothing in history crashed before. . . . A drama will be performed which will make the French Revolution seem like a pretty idyll. . . . Never doubt it, the hour will come."

When it came it indeed was the single greatest crashing in world history. Not the decline of the Roman Empire, not the invasion of the Huns, not the devastation of the 14th century's Black Death can be compared with the continents-convulsing effects wrought by that one disastrously warped but extreme genius. For, never doubt, Adolf Hitler was an avowed genius, however much we loathe the burden of his deeds. Speaking of the qualities which gave Hitler "the mastery of all discussions," an Oxford-educated German statesman who knew him well spoke of "his infallible memory, which enabled him to answer with the utmost precision questions on the remotest problems under consideration; his presence of mind in discussions; the clarity with which he could reduce the most intricate question to a simple — sometimes too simple — formula; his skill in summing up concisely the results of a long debate; and his cleverness in approaching a well-known and long-discussed problem from a new angle."

To those qualities were added an undefeatable will, mesmeristic oratorical skill, the power to shut out all concepts which conflicted with his own, an almost uncanny ability to perceive the mental state of an individual or a multitude, and a personal magnetism dominating almost all who met with him. Of him the well-known and liberal American economist J. Kenneth Galbraith said as late as 1973, "Hitler also anticipated modern economic policy." And we know that as far back as 1924 Hitler had said that an effective way to cut unemployment would be to construct a national road network and mass-manufacture a small economical car, ideas which resulted in Germany's famous autobahns and the Volkswagen.

Patriotism has been termed "the last refuge of scoundrels," but in Hitler's case it was the first. In his twenties as a soldier in the German Army, his colonial wrote of him: "There was no circumstance or situation that would have prevented him from volunteering for the most difficult, arduous and dangerous tasks and he was always ready to sacrifice life and tranquility for his Fatherland and for others." For it was the perversion of these otherwise admirable qualities which led him to the twisted malign convictions that Germany had the right to expand at its neighbor's expense and that "the Jew lives and serves his own law but never that of the people or the nation where he has become a citizen."

Although more than 30 years have passed since Hitler committed suicide in his Berlin bunker, the world owes it to its own safety and sense of decency to try to understand how such a scourge as Nazism could have fallen upon mankind. John Toland's biography is the best such source of information and judgment we have had to date. Dispassionate in spirit, exhaustive in detail (it runs to some 450,000 words), smoothly readable, it spreads Hitler's life, his actions, his words before one, leaving it to the reader to draw his own conclusions. Thus the book is not a diatribe — beyond the more than sufficient condemnation which stem from Hitler's own deeds and words. Nor does the author avail himself of the almost limitless possibilities for psychological and pathological judgment. Yet the material is there in abundance for whoever wishes to probe more deeply into Hitler's inner mental recesses.

Joseph Harrison served as managing editor and chief editorial writer during a Monitor career spanning four decades.

defense

Peru to buy Soviet jets

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Peru's decision to acquire 38 sophisticated Soviet jet fighter-bombers is viewed with alarm in Latin American circles.

Washington also has some doubts about the deal, which would be the first sale of Soviet combat aircraft in Latin America, other than to Cuba. (Peru has had some Soviet helicopters as well as Soviet tanks in its arsenal for five or six years.)

Moreover, there is concern in Washington over a report that Cuban military personnel soon may be dispatched to Peru to help train Peruvians in the use of these aircraft.

Although the details are elusive and the Peruvian Government in Lima is saying little about the deal, the purchase raises the prospect of a growing arms race along South America's west coast.

It also complicates political relations between Peru and its neighbors, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, and Ecuador.

Peru has long had border problems with Chile; it still harbors a grudge against its

southern neighbor for the defeat it suffered in the War of the Pacific in the 1870s.

To the east, Brazil, which has increasingly taken a lead in Latin American political and economic developments, has doubts about the Peruvian decision to acquire the adjustable-wing Sukhoi-22.

"The shadow of Soviet wings over the Andes is not a very positive prospect," Rio de Janeiro's *Jornal do Brasil* editorialized last month. A paper that often reflects Brazilian Government viewpoints, the Rio daily added: "At the very least, it is disquieting."

According to aviation circles in Washington and London, Peru decided to buy the Soviet planes after the United States delayed a decision on a Peruvian request to acquire Northrop F-5 jets.

Chile purchased 18 of these jets from the U.S. in 1975. Peru immediately began negotiations to acquire the planes, but the Pentagon delayed approval, and the Peruvian Government decided to accept the Soviet planes on what Peruvian sources say were favorable long-term payment conditions. The cost is estimated at \$250 million.

The Sukhoi-22 is a swing-wing craft that can fly almost twice the speed of sound.

More U.S. jets to be based on European soil

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

In stepping up the capability of its jet-fighter force in Europe by about a third, the United States is seen to be carrying out a long-expected shift in strength from Southeast Asia to Europe.

The move was announced by the Pentagon as an effort to offset military improvements made by Warsaw Pact nations.

But the Defense Department action has distressed members of the arms-control community. Officials expressed the belief that this across-the-board increase in U.S. strength would make even more difficult the Mutual Balanced Force Reduction negotiations in Central Europe.

The Pentagon says the move was designed to counter the introduction of Soviet MIG-23 interceptors as well as to be "in keeping with the congressional mandate" to increase U.S. combat capability in Europe.

The net U.S. increase is 84 aircraft and 3,000

men. This would amount to approximately a 10 percent increase in the number of jets deployed for the defense of Europe, making total of nearly 550. But the actual increase in capability is far greater because the F-15, the latest U.S. interceptor, considered equal to superior to all Soviet counterparts — will be introduced to Europe for the first time.

The F-15s will be the very latest, from the production line to the 38th Tactical Fighter Wing at Bitburg in West Germany, gliding in the spring and continuing as they come available for the rest of the year.

The F-15s will displace F-4s which were moved to other bases in Germany. The two-engine F-15 is a defensive aircraft capable of flying at mach 2.5 speed and carrying cannon and missiles. More surprising, the Russians may be the additional wing of F-111s from Mountain Home Air Force Base in Idaho to the Royal Air Force Base at Lakenheath, England.

By moving this wing of 72 to England, United States will have committed all its F-111s to Europe. These are large aircraft capable of flying 1,000 miles an hour and thereby able to cover all Soviet Western Europe. The Russians regard the bomber although the United States classifies it as a jet fighter.

While the F-15s and F-111s are being turned from England to the United States.

All these movements are expected to be completed by the end of 1977, the Pentagon said.

Although the official announcement of deployment of the F-15s to Europe will be in the spring, a spokesman later said the movements are expected in January.

Cruise missile: for bargaining or for fighting?

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

State and Defense Department officials are wrestling with the question of whether to develop the long-range cruise missile into a major weapon.

Some, like Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, think the U.S. would be wise — if it can — to trade off limitations on the cruise missile

against limitations on the Soviet Backfire bomber. They question the wisdom of confronting the Soviet Union with yet another technological challenge. Much as the Russians are conquering the problem of the MIRV, the missile that divides to hit multiple targets, Soviet scientists will in time conquer the problem of the cruise missile — and the U.S. may then find itself highly vulnerable, it is argued.

But many in the Air Force and Navy are enthusiastic about the cruise missile development, and both services are working hard on

their versions of this extraordinarily cheap and accurate weapon. The weapons should be operational by the early 1980s, five to 15 years ahead of the Soviet Union.

This is possible because President Ford and Party Leader Leonid Brezhnev did not include the cruise missile in their Vladivostok agreement. It is not publicly known whether this was the result of oversight, because so little was known about the status of the U.S. weapon, or because the problem seemed so intractable.

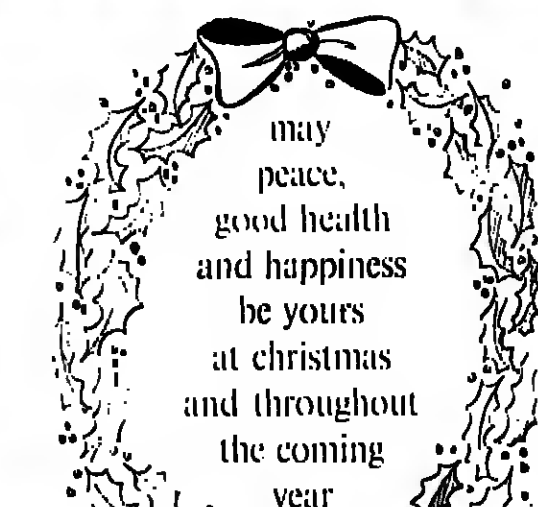
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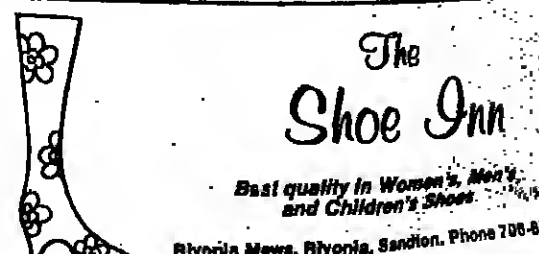
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children



'This great shadow makes me feel like the King of the Jungle... What a fine lion I am!'

Little Lion's Shadow

(To be read aloud with proper roars, cackles, and sighs)

"What a very great lion I must be to have such a long shadow," said Little Lion one sunny morning. (Roar, roar)

"Polly wants a cracker, Polly wants a cracker, and you have a fine shadow, indeed," shrieked Little Lion's old friend, Polly Parrot. (Cackle, cackle)

"This great shadow makes me feel like the King of the Jungle, famous for my mighty roar (Roar), a great guardian of the path. (Roar) What a fine lion I am," (Roar, roar) said Little Lion, watching his shadow as it followed along behind him.

"I never said you weren't," thrilled his old friend, Polly.

"And besides, by casting such a fine shadow, every one will (Roar) remember the name of Little Lion," roared Little Lion. (Roar, roar)

"Polly wants a cracker because lunch-time will be soon, (Cackle) soon, soon, soon," Polly declared.

"Lunch always comes at noon, Polly, so it won't be long (Roar)," said Little Lion.

"Parrot wants lunch and a cracker," Polly cackled.

"Wow!" exclaimed Little Lion without roaring. (Sigh) "Lunch can't last long today, Polly. Look at my shadow, it's getting shorter and shorter as we get hungrier." (Sigh)

"Polly wants a cracker with lunch, not

just for lunch, and I guess the sun makes long noons and short shadows," said Polly, trying to look wise and something more than just hungry. (Sigh)

"But what will people think of me with hardly any shadow?" asked Little Lion. (Sigh, sigh)

"They will like you just as much because, after all, your roar is you, your shaggy mane is you, and certainly (Cackle) your tail is you," answered Polly.

"But I do like my shadow to be long," sighed Little Lion without a roar. (Sigh, sigh)

"You will get your shadow back after lunch; just wait and see," said Polly with assurance.

"You don't think my friends will miss my wandering shadow?" asked Little Lion, as his shadow started to grow long again.

"We are what we are whatever our shadows go. Mine even flies and bounces over hedges," chirped Polly. (Cackle, cackle)

"Here is a whole box of crackers," roared Little Lion. (Roar, roar) "And thanks for being such a comforting friend."

"Thank you," said Polly. "Besides, shadows aren't very reliable on cloudy days, anyway." (Cackle, cackle)

— Gene Laugel

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pursuant to the directions of the court

notice is hereby given as follows:—
1. The liquidators of the company, which is insolvent and unable to honour its contracts as to the disposal of customers' goods have applied to the court for an order to leave to sell such goods which customers have not collected themselves through the liquidators' agents, Messrs. Exporting and Transit Limited of Seven Seas House, Woodside Avenue, Epsom, Surrey, Middlesex, Surrey, in the liquidators' application.
2. The court has fixed 2.15 p.m. on the 23rd November, 1976, at Room 301, Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2, England for the hearing of the liquidators' application.
3. The court has given leave to all customers of the company claiming to own such goods to attend or be represented at such hearing and file evidence.
4. The court has further ordered that any creditor or contributory of the company (in all cases) any question in respect of any goods of customers in the company's warehouse and in particular in respect of the sale thereof by the liquidators, storage by the company and/or to oppose any order for the sale thereof should file evidence.
(1) Notice given.
(2) The liquidators of the company at 54 Baker Street, London W.1, England.
(3) The said agents, Exporting and Transit Limited of Seven Seas House, Woodside Avenue, Epsom, Surrey, Middlesex, Surrey, England.
(4) The liquidators' solicitors, Messrs. Staggles, Palmer of 51 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1, England.
(5) Apply to the court or attend or be represented at the hearing mentioned above. Failure to do so could result in a sale of the goods without notice.

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sports

New hopes for Montreal's Olympic complex

By Victor A. Schileh
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Montreal's provincial government is working to convert an unfinished \$1.5 billion sports complex into something more than a concrete curiosity now that the 21st Olympics are history.

Foremost among the tasks facing the provincial Olympic Board are completion of an 18-story tower that will soar skyward over the swimming and diving hall, and devising ways to meet current operating expenses. Work on the tower was halted to permit the Olympic Games to go on as scheduled.

Construction has resumed but, said communications director Jean Thibault, "it will be two years before it is finished." When it is, the tower will house a revolving restaurant at

the top, several floors of shops, and a variety of sports oriented facilities.

Some money is coming in now thanks to conducted tours for the public through the three-building sports complex — velodrome, swimming hall and the huge \$788-million track and field stadium. There are also tours through the Olympic Village where athletes were housed.

During September, weekday crowds averaged 2,000. Weekends, the count was 3,500 to 4,000 per day. Double that was recorded during the summer, while even in the cooler October weather the crowds averaged from 1,000 to 2,000.

But the big money needed to cover expenses will have to come from professional sports such as football, basketball, tennis, and anything else which draws big crowds.

The Montreal Alouettes of the Canadian Football League have agreed to launch out their

remaining home schedule at the stadium this year, as well as all of the 1977 CFL home schedule. The first CFL game in the stadium, on Sept. 28, broke all records for a Canadian sports event.

A highly partisan crowd of 68,505 watched the Alouettes trounce the Ottawa Rough Riders, easily topping the previous record attendance set in Toronto. Not bad for a stadium seating 55,000 in permanent seats. Temporary seats and standing room made up the difference.

Two more games were played at the stadium in October, drawing crowds of 50,000 and 52,000 respectively, while the fourth and final home game of the season this past weekend also attracted more than 50,000 fans.

For the past four months the Huron's Maurice Christien, director of operations, has been negotiating with the Montreal Expos about

moving their National League team into the stadium next year.

The oval's inner surface is quite versatile. By utilizing various artificial surfaces it can easily be converted into a tennis court or set up for basketball. Bobby Riggs gave a tennis exhibition there this fall.

Then there is the huge swimming hall with its two pools (one of them a practice pool for Olympians) plus the diving area.

In spite of the many plans for future use of the vast sports complex, it seems quite obvious that any revenue derived from its use will be minor compared with the \$1.5 billion spent on construction.

This doesn't bother the Olympics Board, however. Notes Rémieux, "We don't expect to make a profit, but we will be happy to break even."

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financial

W. Germany: the plight of the small businessman

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Karl Marx theorized that small- and medium-sized businesses would be ground out of existence by the tendency of capital to concentrate in large firms that would monopolize and centralize the means of production and employment.

Recent research by the Institute for Research for Medium and Small Business, shows smaller firms are experiencing a squeeze in the West German marketplace.

The clearest sign of this is that fewer individuals are starting their own businesses now than was the case eight or nine years ago, while at the same time more are going out of business.

However, German economists are not arguing that Marx was right. The vast majority feel his theory has been disproved.

Today, the small- and medium-sized businesses — as the economists define them — constitute 95 percent of the firms by number. These firms employ 62 percent of all salaried employees, produce 50 percent of the GNP, have 50 percent of the nation's total turnover, and account for 41 percent of annual business investment.

But the big firms — only 5 percent by number — still produce half of the GNP and employ 40 percent of the work force. And the number

of small- and medium-sized firms continues to shrink.

Yet for the sake of a healthy economy, small businesses and firms are needed. They often innovate and make changes that lead to general improvements in business life.

Today, every market economy in the world with any degree of "freedom" has laws that restrict monopolistic tendencies.

West Germany, often held a model for market economies (and social responsibility), has such laws and revised these laws at the beginning of the decade and then again in 1975.

Despite these safeguards, there are clearly identifiable forces at work against the interests of the small entrepreneur.

The first, experts say, is the ever-increasing amount of capital necessary to start a business. Over the last 10 years the rate has gone up 10 times. If it cost \$10,000 to start a certain business in West Germany 10 years ago, for instance, it would cost \$100,000 today.

There are many reasons for this — machines are much more expensive, technical change and progress is faster, and labor costs are higher.

Another problem for the entrepreneur is that he must be better educated to compete in business. The tax laws, the complexities of trade and export, and the competition are all very demanding and beyond the ken of someone who is just an ambitious generalist.

The market always looks larger and larger



West German candy factory: small firms feel market pinch

for a would-be independent businessman. The development of the European Community, growth in world trade, better transportation and communications, ever improving credit sources, almost unlimited advertising possibilities, and technical progress all make for a larger and more competitive market.

Another problem in Germany is taxes. Research has shown 38 percent of the larger firms in Germany can use write-off possi-

bilities to reduce their profits to a de facto zero and save on certain taxes.

However, small businesses can do it only 4 percent of the cases. Many consider this unjust to small firms.

Research here has shown small firms rely to a surprisingly large degree on the advanced technology and do a large volume of exporting.

Carter faces a world in economic trouble

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
World economic problems are pressing at the door of the incoming Carter administration, some demanding action before the new team has a chance to settle down in Washington.

The pound-sterling crisis, over and above the pending International Monetary Fund (IMF) loan to London, requires close cooperation among the major industrial powers to help Britain prevent economic collapse.

Next month the 13-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) meets at Qair with the announced intention of raising world oil prices again.

World economic recovery, which started out briskly this year, has turned sluggish — not only in the United States, but in Japan and a number of European countries.

By next spring Western powers are supposed to have an agreed blueprint on "third world" demands on stabilization of commodity-export prices and management of the poorest nations' overwhelming debt burdens.

On some of these problems the position of President Ford's administration is well-defined, such as the sterling crisis and an OPEC price hike.

William P. Sullivan, prime minister James Callaghan must take the politically difficult step of standing public spending, to regain world confidence in sterling.

Unless such cuts are made, American officials believe the fight from sterling will continue, facing the British Government to borrow again and again to pay for its expensive social welfare and other programs.

Already, to repay money borrowed from the United States, West Germany, Japan, and other powers, Britain seeks a \$3.9 billion loan from the IMF, which is expected to require British budget cuts as a condition of the loan.

Whether President-Elect Jimmy Carter and his aides will take as tough a line on British spending policy is unknown.

As to OPEC, Mr. Simon and other American officials believe a substantial oil-price hike not only is unwarranted, but would threaten to stall world economic recovery.

OPEC members, rejecting this argument,

say the cost of Western goods they import has gone up so much that petroleum prices, now pegged at \$11.51 a barrel — four times the level of three years ago — must be raised to compensate.

Observers expect a price rise in the range of 10 percent may be decreed at Doha, Qatar. Such an increase, if passed through to consumers, would boost U.S. retail prices for gasoline and heating oil by about a penny a gallon.

The economic impact on Japan and Western Europe, which import almost all their oil, would be more severe than on the United States. Heaviest burden of all would fall on the world's poorest countries, already struggling under a mountainous debt load.

Economic recovery in the industrial world helped developing nations this year, by expanding their export markets for raw materials and light manufactures. Thus the yearly trade deficit of nonoil-producing developing countries, taken as a whole, is estimated at about \$30 billion, down from \$37 billion last year.

Another OPEC price rise would hit poor countries in two ways — adding to their own oil-import bills and possibly reducing their export markets in industrial lands.

By next spring, in any event, rich and poor nations of the world are scheduled to grapple again with problems on which so far they have stabilized the export earnings of developing lands.

U.S. press annoys French

By Philip W. Whitcomb
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris
The French reacted quickly and caustically to a recent editorial in the Wall Street Journal congratulating the French Left on its opposition to Premier Raymond Barre's austerity program.

The editorial, entitled "Vive the French Left!" said, "The leftist leaders of the French labor unions had our complete sympathy" when they called a national strike the other day to protest the plan. The Wall Street Journal went on to condemn the plan as likely to increase inflation, weaken the franc, cause black markets and shortages, and increase unemployment.

The immediate reaction of French newspapers and TV, even of many members of the Socialist-Communist Left, was one of either startled resentment or amusement.

Economic experts, financiers, and industrialists were slow to respond, but then suggested that the Journal's editorialist was talking about a France that existed only in his imagination.

Their conclusions may be summed up in three points:

First, significant economic indicators prove that action must be taken immediately.

Second, the immediate application of a more far-reaching program, however perfect it may seem in theory, is impossible in a country like France, made up of hundreds of divergent and often conflicting racial, sociological, economic, and political communities.

Third, the Giscard-Barre five-part plan is nonexperimental, practical, immediately appli-

cable, and sufficiently integrated to prove the results that will restore confidence.

There is evidence supporting these three points. The price of French securities on the Paris stock exchange, the Bourse, has dropped an average of 80 percent (in permanent losses, 40 percent in current francs) since 1961, when the Gaullist government became fully organized.

The foreign trade deficit in September rose to a rate of \$8 billion a year, an amount that must be compensated by borrowing \$800 million (12.7 billion francs in 1978, of which 7.9 billion was in Eurodollars), by selling French businesses and real estate to foreigners, and to some extent by increasing the French monetary mass faster than the increase in gross national product — during 1974-75, it was 48 percent, compared with the 34 percent increase in GNP.

Just how simple and easily applicable the Giscard-Barre plan is will be tested in the next 10 to 12 months as the details of its five parts are hammered out. Here is their present shape:

• Total monetary mass will not be allowed to increase faster than gross national product. National budget expenditure will be limited to revenue; increase will be limited to the rate of GNP increase.

• All prices will remain at their 1970 level until Dec. 31. During 1977 the limit of price increases will be 6.5 percent and will be strictly applied to all charges under government control (transport, electricity, gas, oil, and communications, for example).

More industrial prices will be decontrolled, but wholesale-retail profit margins, charges for services, and rents will be controlled. The national policy of obligatory "contracts" between employers and employees in each branch of economic activity will be maintained, but the government "recommendations" that increases not exceed cost-of-living increases. Nonsalaried revenues "ought" not to increase more than 6.5 percent.

• Imports of oil in 1977 will be limited to \$5 billion francs (probably about \$1 billion) and the price of gasoline sold to the public will be frozen.

• Industrial investment will be facilitated with special fiscal facilities for small and medium businesses. Special measures will encourage aid exporters.

• To prevent the recurrence of a budget deficit, all nonsalaried revenues will be more strictly ascertained and taxed.

Detente and historians

By Robert M. Press
A staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago
At a well-stocked conference table in one of the nation's most distinguished libraries here, a top historian from the Soviet Union pulled a small blue notebook from the inside pocket of his dark suit and wrote down in Russian details on the next steps of a U.S.-U.S.S.R. "detente" project that

• May lead to Soviet historians rewriting, or at least reinterpreting, part of their country's history with the help of new techniques being used by U.S. scholars.

• Will pry open doors of some Soviet archives to long-neglected American historians and scholars.

• Could reveal that cities like Moscow, Leningrad, Chicago, and Pittsburgh have a lot more in common, historically, than now is assumed.

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Foreign exchange cross-rates

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the monetary unit in the national currencies of each of the following countries. These rates do not take into account bank service charges. (a) Commercial rate.

	U.S.	British	French	German	Italian	Japanese	Swiss
U.S. dollar	1.00	0.69	0.49	0.63	0.37	3.60	0.70
British pound	1.45	1.00	0.71	0.91	0.54	25.36	1.25
French franc	2.06	1.41	1.00	1.36	0.80	75.49	1.36
German mark	1.56	1.10	0.73	1.00	0.63	3.36	0.63
Italian lira	2.70	1.82	1.32	1.56	1.00	36.36	1.00
Japanese yen	3.60	25.36	75.49	3.36	36.36	1.00	3.60
Swiss franc	1.43	0.80	0.73	1.56	1.00	0.63	1.00

The following are U.S. dollar values only: Australia (A\$1.00 = 0.71 U.S. dollars), Canada (C\$1.00 = 0.71 U.S. dollars), Hong Kong (HK\$1.00 = 0.10 U.S. dollars), India (Rs. 1.00 = 0.03 U.S. dollars), New Zealand (NZ\$1.00 = 0.69 U.S. dollars), South Africa (Rand 1.00 = 0.69 U.S. dollars), Sweden (S\$1.00 = 0.69 U.S. dollars), Taiwan (NT\$1.00 = 0.02 U.S. dollars), Thailand (Baht 1.00 = 0.02 U.S. dollars), West Germany (DM 1.00 = 0.49 U.S. dollars).

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

from page 1

*Would Carter make an Englishman?

I am no good at forecasting the results of British elections, but on foreign elections I am seldom wrong. Who gave you S.W.R.D. Bandarsnake for the Sri Lanka elections in 1956? Who tipped the Justice Party to win the Turkish elections in 1961? And who gave you John F. Kennedy "narrowly" in 1960? Modestly, it was me. And although I completely ignored Mr. Carter in a review of the runners dated October, 1975, I was going nap on him six months later. Too confidently to draw back when the opinion polls began turning against him, and I wished I had had the humility to hedge my bets.

*Asia's struggle with democracy

because there was always a politician with an interest in blocking a proposal, said one Thai economist.

But in Thailand one also hears this concern: What is to prevent the new order from giving way to another cycle of deterioration and discontent, either because the government seeks its own narrow interests too repressively or because pickpocketing within the military produces a new leadership crisis?

In normal times Thailand could ride out the cycle of new order, hope, deterioration, and renewal that followed a military coup or student outburst. Continuity was provided by the stabilizing umbrella of loyalties to the King.

But in Thailand today there is concern that because of the communist victory in Vietnam and communist insurgency in the Thai countryside, the whole sequence may be repeating itself on borrowed time.

Asians farther from Vietnam face similar dilemmas.

Once power goes to the strong leader, who is to ensure that the new order will not become as entrenched in its own political and financial interests as the old?

The answer is not so clear in Western nations with long histories of legal and constitutional checks. In Asian countries authoritarian traditions and a tendency toward a lack of discipline without strong leadership often run deep. Moreover, the degree of harshness or flexibility of both communist and noncommunist authoritarian Asian governments and also their record of social and economic achievements vary so widely that heavy emphasis on their non-democratic features can be misleading.

But where a free press and democratic elections are no longer present to act as checks on the Western pattern, other means of renewal can be expected to appear. These may include: more military coups, as in Thailand; purges and shuffling of leaders at the top, as in China; or more violent upheavals such as the 1965 anti-communist killings of hundreds of thousands in Indonesia.

I fancy the Carter presidency is going to be good for the British. I don't mean that I expect Mr. Carter to hand us a blank check for as many billion dollars as we fancy. I mean that he will force us, by his behavior, to come to terms with the fact that Americans are foreigners and not Englishmen who have been away from home too long and developed funny accents.

Lyndon Johnson should have made us realize that when he picked his beagle up by its ears — something no Englishman would do, however long away from home: but then he lulled us back into our special relationship by comparing Harold Wilson to Winston Churchill. The similarities are not obvious, but it was the kind of minor courtesy that showed LBJ's heart was in the right place.

The average Englishman — Scots, Welsh and Irish too, I dare say — is utterly at a loss over Jimmy Carter. There are those giggling-making peanuts, and that curious accent with its unfamiliar inflections. Those of us with American friends wrote asking for help in understanding Mr. Carter; but since all our American friends tend to be in Boston, New York or San Francisco, they wrote back regretting they were as baffled as we.

No wonder Mr. Callaghan, our Prime Minister, hurried off a message telling Mr. Carter he would be "very welcome if you can find an opportunity to visit us at any time." There must be a worried feeling in Whitehall that the new President needs a dose of the Buckingham-Palace-plus-Beefeaters treatment that has softened up so many distinguished Americans in the past.

*Wild charges at UN

cliff charges took the assault on apartheid a step beyond the bitter rhetoric of previous years.

Perhaps what caused the most concern among some delegates, including a number of other "third worlders" and even a few Africans, was a lengthy proposal that declared, among many other things, that the South African Government "is illegitimate and has no right to represent the people of South Africa." It went on to reaffirm the legitimacy of the people to struggle by all means for "the seizure of power."

This was seen by critics, including United States delegate Roy Robert P. Hupp, as an incitement to an infernal uprising likely to lead to bloody racial strife. But it passed by 108 votes to 11, with 22 abstentions.

There was some strong criticism, even from among the African bloc, of the anti-Israeli resolution for its selectivity.

Israeli Ambassador Chaim Herzog pointed out at impassioned length the atrocious economic and political situation in South Africa. The Malawi delegate accused his fellow Africans of "double-faced hypocrisy" in ignoring the fact that all types of military hardware

from East and West as well as from Israel could be found in southern Africa. But the resolution swept through with a vote of 91 to 20, with 28 abstentions.

The third most controversial resolution called on the Security Council to impose an arms embargo on South Africa. It specifically demanded that the United States, Britain, and France not veto such a resolution in the Council as they have done twice in the past two years. This passed by 110 to 6, with 20 abstentions.

Israel did not take part in any of the votes. South Africa, to avoid any possible repeat of its temporary ouster in 1974, has not participated in this session at all.

The remaining resolutions ranged from condemning economic "collaboration" and investment in South Africa to a broadened boycott of sports contacts with South Africa.

The latter, which passed 128 for to none against, with 12 abstentions, was reminiscent of the walkout of many African and Arab countries from the Montreal Olympics in protest against New Zealand's rugby football tour of South Africa.

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*World slump

ment levels, still dangerously high in countries of the world.

A faster growth rate among the giant argument goes, would open up their markets more goods from smaller nations, whose economies are struggling.

Meanwhile, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) is scrapping earlier growth estimates, its rising growth projections downward for its 24 industrial members.

The collective growth rate for the U.S., Canada, Japan, and Western Europe for the second half of 1976, says the OECD, may be 3.5 percent, down from last July's estimate of 4.5 percent.

The United States, if it continued at its recent annual growth rate of only about 1 percent, could not whittle down its unemployment. Indeed, the U.S. jobless rate climbed from 7.1 percent last May to 7.9 percent in October.

A 3.5 percent growth rate, by extrapolation, is too low to reduce unemployment in the countries. Japan has only a 1.8 percent unemployment rate and Austria is doing better, with 1.2 percent of its labor force out of work.

But most nations of the OECD are as well off. Ireland's jobless rate is more than 10 percent; that of Britain, 6.4 percent; Belgium more than 9 percent; the Netherlands, 5.1 percent; France, nearly 5 percent; and Denmark, 6.4 percent.

Calls for economic stimulus, voiced most recently by leading American, Canadian, Japanese, and European economists meeting at the Brookings Institution, would reverse a "slow growth" policy endorsed by major industrial powers earlier in the year.

As recently as October, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), meeting at Manila, called inflation the "common threat" rising through national and international economic problems and lending, among other things, to higher unemployment.

"There is," said IMF managing director Johannes Willekens, "a clear and general view that the path to sustainable economic growth and to the reduction of unemployment lies in the restoration of a reasonable degree of price stability."

This echoed the conclusion of an economic summit meeting of major powers in Puerto Rico last June, which called for a brake on economic growth rates, lest inflation be reignited.

Spurring this cautionary view was the United States, the most influential member of the OECD and IMF. The chief sponsor of U.S. inflationary policy is Treasury Secretary William E. Simon.

Adding to the fears of inflation is the likelihood that next month the 13-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will decree another rise in the price of oil.

Walter Mondale: the next Vice-President

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Sen. Walter F. (Fritz) Mondale — America's new Vice-President — started earning money early, raising funds for college by working summers with migrant laborers in fields and canneries in Minnesota, some of whom he tried to organize. His father was a Methodist minister, whose roving pastorate took him all over the state. If you wanted to go to college, you worked. So young "Fritz" took a couple of years at Macalester College (St. Paul), the next year off in Washington helping the young wing of the liberal Americans for Democratic Action, and resumed studies at the University of Minnesota, graduating 1951 — cum laude. He later acquired a law degree.

Last April in a financial statement listing net worth for 1975, Mr. Mondale estimated his estate at \$77,361 — which, compared with the affluence of his colleagues, is about like a purposeful traveling in a school of whales. There are at least 22 self-confessed millionaires listed in the Senate. Fritz Mondale and his wife, Joan (Adams) Mondale, are the children of ministers and have never put emphasis on material goals. He owns no stocks, bonds, or real estate other than his home, according to his financial statement. He earned a Senate salary of \$43,025, made an additional \$15,745 lecturing and writing, and Mrs. Mondale picked up \$2,300 through lectures on art and from working as a guide in Washington with a group of congressional wives.

Following two years as an enlisted man in the Army, and after graduating from the university law school, Mr. Mondale's political career was launched by several instances of extraordinary good fortune. He helped manage Hubert Humphrey's successful Senate campaign for the dominant farmer-labor Democratic Party in his local congressional district. Then there was a vacancy in the state attorney general's job.

The job was worth only \$18,000. But so what? He was with a prestigious law firm. And he was interested in something besides money. Once in the office, a spectacular case opportunity occurred (involving alleged fraud and malfeasance in the Sister Kenny Foundation). It was the biggest story in the state for six months, and he was in the center of it.

Then, as later, people seemed to trust the slight, blue-eyed, blond-haired young man with the slightly beaked nose, who made speeches in a conversational voice.

Let's face it, say supporters of Mr. Mondale, he's no Demosilene, not even a Humphrey. A Democratic friend says: "Senator Mondale's not the stump speaker: his efforts are thoughtful, accurate, informed, and boring." He is quite a different figure as chairman of one of the committees investigating difficulties of the hapless. His words are moving; he becomes a commanding figure. Diffidence falls away.

As state attorney general he showed himself modest and competent, and established a reputation as a consumer advocate. Would the voters confirm the young man's interim selection? They did by 58 percent of the vote — and next time (1962) by 58.6 percent. Somebody to watch, politicians said.

Then came the second big Mondale break. At the Democratic Atlantic City convention, he had gained something of a reputation as chairman of a subcommittee which set an unprecedented requirement that future delegates be selected without regard to race, creed, or color. Now Hubert

Humphrey moved from Senate to vice-president — there was a Senate vacancy. Mr. Mondale got the job, again by appointment. He had moved up the Minnesota political escalator. He was elected in his own right in 1966, and again in 1972.

Quietly, persistently, effectively, Mr. Mondale gained a reputation as spokesman for the underdog in Congress. People liked him. Senate conservatives who disagreed with his views respected him; and they were fond of him.

"I regard him as one of the few senators I get along with best," said James B. Allen (D) of Alabama, who seems to have few ideological similarities. "We joke back and forth quite a lot," he added. "I see him as a friendly opponent on the Senate floor."

Republican conservatives feel that Democratic liberals have an unrealistic philosophy, that their approach is "to find a problem and then throw money at it," that they have inordinate faith in the ability of big government to solve social ills, and that they are willing to risk inflation in the process of subsidizing the budget.

Democratic liberals are just as sincere in the biggest political debate of the century: government, they argue, is an effective engine for social amelioration; it has been so used, generally to advantage, since Franklin Roosevelt; a deficit need not produce inflation if there is a big cushion of idle factories and men; the budget should be used to stimulate or slow down the economy.

Senator Mondale is an effective spokesman for the second view — he assailed President Nixon for what he charged was an assault on "the whole notion of the delivery of services to people who need them." He has voted to override every Ford veto in two years.

His great causes have been migrants, black schoolchildren, chronically unemployed, the ill, the hungry, and the powerless. And in his subdued political style, he has championed the passage of a series of laws.

For example, he was the moving force behind passage of the landmark open-housing legislation in 1968.

His major legislative offering in 1971 was a comprehensive child-care bill that would provide federal money for health care, nutritional aid, education, and social services for the young. It was vetoed by President Nixon.

Senator Mondale tells about it in his book, "The Accountability of Power," published early this year, after he had given up his own drive for the presidency and before he was picked as running mate by Jimmy Carter. It has affected his approach to the presidency.

He had conducted negotiations on the child-care bill with then Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Elliot L. Richardson, and agreed on a revised version which Mr. Richardson took to the White House. [He [Mr. Richardson] indicated that he supported the revised bill and would do everything possible to get the President to support it," said Senator Mondale. But a week later, he switched positions.

The subtitle of Mr. Mondale's book is "Toward a Responsible Presidency," and this and similar incidents made Mr. Mondale think the presidency was in danger and should not be run by a close-knit White House staff removed from control of Cabinet, Congress, the media, and the public.

"In one week," he wrote, "anonymous, unaccountable White House aides had reversed the work of Senate and House conferees dealing directly with the Cabinet secretaries whose responsibility it was to represent the administration position."

There is hardly a man in Congress who has stronger



By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer
Speaks for the underdog

views about an open presidency than Senator Mondale. What effect will he have on a Carter administration?

In Congress, critics have called him "Mr. Busing." Actually, like President-Elect Carter, who does not like busing for racial balance except as a last-resort tool of the court, he opposes a constitutional amendment to outlaw it.

On other issues, he says that his support of the Vietnam war was "the greatest mistake I ever made."

He endorsed the Humphrey-Hawkins bill to guarantee jobs with a goal of 3 percent rate of adult unemployment within four years. Jimmy Carter endorsed a modified version of the program.

He favors mandatory health insurance on a national basis; aid to the cities — a program of federal activism. Jimmy Carter seems to go along, too, although somewhat behind his low-keyed running mate.

Senator Mondale's own presidential bid was not successful but taught him a lot; it cost \$100,000, took two years, separated him brutally from family, carried him into most of the aches, and widened his vision of America and its political process. He explains this vision in his book.

He had hoped to be beneficiary of Edward Kennedy's political legacy but found the estate dissipated among rival claimants. A lot of people thought that "Mondale" was a Los Angeles suburb, a manager wryly comments. "We peaked at 4 percent."

Senator Mondale brings modesty and humor to a team that can use them.

*Europe likes Kissinger

their ports and air space for the purpose. And during the oil embargo episode which came after, they tended to be friendly.

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outside the inner Carter circle has any idea who will be the next American secretary of state.

Mr. Carter. They know almost nothing about him. What they do know troubles them.

A politician who talks about his religion and openly practices it would have been comprehensible in mid-Victorian times. But it is several generations since anyone in European politics has resembled Mr. Carter. The Europeans have no points of reference in trying to understand him.

Hence, Mr. Carter's choice of a secretary of state is going to be of unusual importance in the eyes of his overseas allies. If it is someone they know and respect, the new Carter-style relationship will be off to a good start. If it is unknown, there will be a further period of uneasiness in the relationship.

What Mr. Carter does about the Soviet Union will also be watched with interest. There has been a feeling among the allies that if Kissinger policy was flawed, it was his emphasis on the Soviet relationship. They have long sus-

pected that he went further than necessary to be friendly with the Muscovites. In this lies

the danger of his attitude toward old allies, or toward the Kremlin? What will come first on his priority list?

If he opens his foreign policy record with a visit to Western Europe and pays his courtships to his old allies before he does anything else, he will be off to a good start. If he were to go to Moscow first, he would have a lot of suspicion to overcome. Japan, of course, should also come high on his list.

Friendly allied diplomats in Washington find it particularly hard to accept the inevitability of the Kissinger departure because the affairs of the alliance are at the moment in remarkably good condition. There are three critical problems on everyone's agenda. All are being managed as well as any professional diplomat could be expected to manage them. The Soviet, for instance, is negotiable in all three.

The first of the three is the Middle East. There, progress toward a next round of crisis reduction seems to be steady and promising.

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Joan Mondale talks about the family: togetherness is not all

By Louise Sweeney
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor



By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer
Advocate for the arts

Washington
Outside, the Secret Service is peering through the ivy, checking the street for any suspicious visitors or cars.

Inside, Joan Mondale, wife of the Vice-President-Elect, is calmly telling a story that hints what else would like to do as a veep's wife.

"The story is about a little child who was watching a sculptor making a great, huge sculpture out of doors. And this child would come every day, and watch him carve. And as he chipped away the marble a lion appeared. And the little child said to the sculptor, 'How did you know that there was a lion inside that block of marble?'"

She leans back, an animated brunette in a lime-green shirt dress, and asks, "Now, how do we know what's inside each human being in this whole country? There's a little creative spark inside all of us. And I would like to do that," she says, "in the area of the arts."

Joan Mondale's talk about being an advocate for the arts is not just idle campaign chatter. She is a potter, the author of a chil-

dren's book, "Politics in Art," has worked for the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, for the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, giving guided tours and lectures, and a guide at the National Gallery of Art in Washington.

She looks a little like one of Modigliani's elongated, angular paintings, this brown-eyed woman who vibrates enthusiasm like a tuning fork.

Since Walter Mondale has been a strong family advocate as a legislator, we talked about Mrs. Mondale's views on what keeps a family together and happy.

"I read this wonderful little allegory which I think is sweet. It said that marriages are like fires, they go out if they're unattended. That's kind of corny but it's true. And [psychologist] Bruno Bettelheim says it's not a proof of love to spend every moment of every day with another person. And maybe that's the hardest thing for people who are not married to, politicians to understand. Everybody is so worried about absences and does that break up your marriage. No, it doesn't. I can't say our marriage is any better than anyone else's. It's just worked for us. We agree on almost everything."

Part of that agreement springs from similar backgrounds: both children of Min-

nesota ministers, both graduates of Macalester College, both Democrats. They met on a blind date. Their first date was to see the photo exhibit "The Family of Man" at the Minneapolis Museum. 53 days later they were engaged.

The Mondale marriage has produced three highly photogenic children: Eleanor Jane, 16; William Hall, 14; and Theodore, 12.

Their home, an old-fashioned grey stucco house in the Cleveland Park section, is filled with comfortable, contemporary furniture. A half-eaten pan of brownies sits on the table in the yellow and orange-flowered kitchen. And Mrs. Mondale's art is all around.

She credits the women's movement with making women think hard about their own abilities.

"Women are slowly realizing that, if they live their entire lives through their husbands and children and don't develop themselves as individuals, that when their husband dies or divorces them, when their children grow up and are gone, there's nothing left for themselves. It's not selfish. It's very healthy. Because you don't take away anything from your husband and children. You add to the richness of their lives."

education

Making room for creativity in a pre-packaged world

By Judith Helmund
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

As the kindergarten bus pulled in I hurried to give out the various paintings, colorings, and clay creations which were the fruits of the children's endeavors. I handed Todd his gloriously colorful easel painting — the result of much concentration and hard work. As I watched, he crumpled it into a tiny ball and, as he went out the door, tossed it in the waste-paper basket.

"But you love that picture!" I exclaimed in horror, "and you worked so hard on it — it was beautiful."

He looked at me and said with typical five-year-old wisdom: "Yeah, you think so. But you know my mother — she only likes the work kind of pictures."

This is a scene repeated so often that it has ceased to surprise me, but not to dismay me. Watching the creative process of the young child — and it is the process far more than the product that absorbs the young creator — is a precious experience. Unfortunately it is an experience encountered all too seldom. Emphasis today, even with the youngest children, is almost entirely on the product, not on originality. Frequently, not even excellence in the arts is emphasized, merely producing.

Faced with any unstructured situation, many children today are lost. Whether the lack of structure provides them with a space to move in, a blank piece of paper on which to write or draw as they please, or the freedom to put words together to tell a story of their own choosing, children more and more are asking, "But what's the right way?" To them, and to many parents, an original way of approaching a situation is inconceivable.

In the pre-packaged world of sophisticated toys and games, and incessant TV, the need for a child to think for himself — to react, respond, and change — is apt to be denied. He may thus be deprived of the opportunity to develop that ability which defines creativity: the ability to be original.

One of the elements which has contributed to this loss of magic is time. There is such a rush for children to learn, to achieve, that the more time-consuming creative effort on the child's part doesn't satisfy the parents' desire for instant achievement.

Even the toys children play with have a type of imposed order: "action figures" must act like their TV counterparts; dolls must do something — walk, talk, crawl, sleep, eat, grow longer hair. Even in play children may lose the right to effect change, to impose their own order on things — to originate, to create.

In a rapidly changing world, parents will want to ask themselves, "Is it fair to rear children in such a way that they don't know how to change, to adapt, to originate ideas?"

Succeeding columns will discuss ways in which creativity in children can be fostered through art, music and movement, and language.

You can start to help your child have creative experiences by first of all providing basic materials with which he can create and a special place all his own where these supplies can be kept. Here you might keep paper, both colored and plain, crayons, scissors, glue (glue sticks are effective and not too messy), and perhaps some watercolor or tempera paints. Such scrap materials as cloth, wood, wallpaper, yarn, interesting boxes and containers, and egg cartons are also worth stocking. These raw materials are the stuff on which children's imaginations thrive.

One vital thing to remember is that the very young child will first experiment with materials to find out what they will do, how they can work for him. Most young children have no idea what they are making until it's finished. If you should ask what he is making, the child will probably tell you he doesn't know. For children, up to age six, this is the usual approach to art. Again, it is the process, not the product, that counts.

Another stage is that of repetition. The enthusiasm of mothers and teachers often wanes as they view the twentieth little red house with a green roof, flowers in front, and a tree in the yard. This too is a stage that passes as the child gains more confidence in his ability and in his mastery of the tools he is using. Unflagging enthusiasm and constant approval is not a requirement; children need and can understand honest evaluation of their work, once the purely experimental stage is past.

You can let the child know that you enjoy seeing his work, and that you know he had fun doing it without expressing insincere approval. Most of all, it is important to let him enjoy his endeavors, to show him the most efficient and



By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

He sure likes it — but will his mother?

effective way to use paste, paint, or whatever, and then let him express his own ideas. The exercise of the purely creative instinct inherent in each of us is just as important to nurture as intellectual ability.

Miss Helmund is a master teacher in early childhood education.

Kirlian photos — an aura of . . . moisture

Kirlian photography has gained considerable notoriety in recent years. This method shows colorful "auras" around people, animals, and plants. Claims have been made that these auras are related to psychic states as well as mental and physical conditions.

But according to a team of scientists from Logical Technical Services Corporation in New York, writing in a recent issue of *Selenia*, moisture can explain the form and color of Kirlian photographs of human subjects.

The three scientists photographed human fingers and specially-coated replicas. They found that the replicas had auras similar to the real fingers, but they did not vary. The vari-

ations noted in the auras of the real fingers seemed to be the result of perspiration.

By soaking fingers in water and dehydrating them with alcohol, the scientists found that increased amounts of moisture decreased the aura. Also changes in the aura corresponded to differences in moisture measured on the fingers. An added effect occurs when moisture from the finger gets on the photographic plate.

"Most of the variations in the images of the corona of a living subject . . . can be accounted for by the presence of moisture . . ." is the conclusion of scientists John O. Pehek, Harry J. Kyler, and David L. Faust.

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science

Explaining away the 'life' on Mars

Climate and chemistry may be
behind those puzzling movements

By David F. Salisbury
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Unearthly chemistry can explain most of the mysterious signals from the life-detection experiments still bubbling away on Mars.

This is the contention of Massachusetts Institute of Technology chemist Robert L. Huguenin. He maintains that the action of light and frost on the rocky Martian surface explains away even the responses which Viking biologists consider the most suggestive of life.

"I am not saying that there is no life there," Dr. Huguenin remarks. "I'm just saying that you can explain what has been seen with . . . chemistry."

After the automated arm of the first Viking lander dumped soil into the three biology test cells in the spacecraft's lander, the biologists were astonished at the violent reaction that took place when it was exposed to liquid water.

Cambridge, Mass.

Water does not exist on Mars in this form, only as ice or gas. Oxygen and carbon dioxide were furiously produced in the first few days and then began to taper off.

Organic compounds? In one of the three chambers, no water was added. The soil was exposed to slightly radioactive carbon gases. After incubation in simulated Martian sunlight, the experiment detected what appeared to be slight but significant amounts of organic compounds in the soil — either formed chemically or biologically. But an attempt to reproduce this result failed.

With the two "wet" biology experiments, re-

sults at the second and more northerly landing site have proved similar to those at the first location. Viking biologists have repeated all three experiments under different conditions in an attempt to rule out either chemical or biological explanations, says Harold Klein, the team leader.

Dr. Huguenin is not a Viking team member.

but he has been working independently from the scientific reports which they have issued. His explanation results from research conducted before the landing. It concerns the chemical effects of the strong ultraviolet rays that bathe the surface of Mars.

These rays provide the energy to "rust" the iron-rich Mars rocks, the scientist explains. This accounts for the lipstick red stain that paints much of the planet. This rust continually flakes off, leaving fresh rock exposed.

Cold chemistry

During the chilly (-200 degrees F.) Martian nights, ice and frost come into contact with the unweathered rock grains, he hypothesizes. At the sites of the iron atoms which dot the grain surface, some of these water molecules become chemically attached. In a fraction of these, a single hydrogen atom is wrenched and pulled into the rock by the play of electrical forces in the rock structure.

"Adding water would completely break down this layer," says Dr. Huguenin.

If only a little water is added, he says, the layer would break down very rapidly into oxygen. With more water, a powerful oxidizing agent called hydroperoxide ion would be formed. This could break down the nutrient added in two of the chambers to provide possible Martian bugs with food. It would convert this "food" into the carbon dioxide that was observed, he maintains.

In the case of the experiment which adds radioactive gases but no water, the MIT scientist predicts that its results will be "highly variable." (This is the experiment which a number of the Viking biologists have considered the most definitive.)

Instead of detecting organic material formed in the soil as it was designed to do, Dr. Huguenin feels that the carbon compounds which it detected were actually complexes of carbon and oxygen which formed on tiny dust motes in the simulated Martian light. Some of these could easily stick in the trap designed to catch the organics, he feels.

The Viking experiments run until Nov. 16 and will provide further checks on this particular theory. Also, both Dr. Huguenin and the Viking scientists have begun working out laboratory experiments to test their ideas.

Physics: how firm the foundations?

By Robert C. Cowee

Scientists who navigate the often uncharted seas of physics take their bearings from nature's constants. The charge on the electron, the force of gravity, and other such universal factors, the speed of light, underlie all theory and calculation.

No wonder physicists feel uneasy when someone they respect suggests such constants may not be so constant after all.

Physicists can take comfort in recent findings that tend to undercut the most serious of such challenges. But this has not been laid to rest. It was raised four decades ago by P. A. M. Dirac, a giant among the prewar atomic scientists, who has renewed work on his theory over the past few years and reawakened its challenge.

Dirac is struck by an odd coincidence among numbers that fall naturally out of present knowledge. Divide the age of the universe by the time it takes light to cross the diameter of an atom and you get the number 10 followed by 38 zeros. Divide the electrical force of attraction between an electron and a proton by the gravitational attraction between them and you get the same large number. Square that number, and it becomes the number of molecular particles in the known universe.

Expressing such ratios in terms of the basic constants, Dirac thinks these constants seem to be interrelated because the ratios boil down to some form of his magic number. Since one of the quantities in this kinship network is the age of the universe, he suggests that at least some of the basic constants must change as the universe ages. Perhaps the electron's charge increases or gravity may weaken.

Stimulated partly by Dirac's renewed interest, a number of scientists are looking into such possibilities, so far with largely negative results.

Recently, for example, Arthur Wolfe of the University of Pittsburgh and Robert Brown and Morton Roberts of the U.S. National Radio Astronomy Observatory concluded from astronomical data that the electron charge has been steady for at least a third of the age of the universe.

And while Thomas C. Van Flinders of the U.S. Naval Observatory thinks motions of the moon suggest gravity is weakening, J. van Diggelen of the University of Utrecht in the Netherlands finds terrestrial data that dispute this. If gravity weakens, earth should expand. Van Diggelen's paleontological studies show no significant expansion over the past 500 million years.

While they are intrigued by Dirac's large-number theory, few physicists believe in it. It seems too bizarre to be true. Yet, as British physicist P. C. W. Davies has noted, Dirac's ideas "are . . . challenging the fundamental principles on which modern theories of . . . physics itself are founded. Coming from a physicist of Dirac's stature, that is at the very least thought-provoking."

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travel

One-day cruises to the little Greek islands

By Veronica A. Ragatz
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Athens
Visiting Greece, but don't have time for a lengthy cruise in the islands? You can still enjoy the magnificence of this country's offshore treasures by taking a one-day sail to nearby Aegina, Poros, and Hydra.

Regular ferry service is provided between the mainland and these islands in the Saronic Gulf (Bay of Athens), or you can take one of the many cruises run daily by travel companies such as Key, Bell, Chal, or G.O. Tours, located here.

The organized tours cost 720 drachmas (about \$30) per person. Ships sail around 8:30 each morning from Piraeus, and return about 7 p.m. Free bus transportation is provided by four companies to and from most hotels in and around Athens.

Depending on the time of day, one can also reach Piraeus by subway from Omonia Square for less than 10 drachmas, then catch a taxi or walk to the harbor. A taxi from central Athens to the port costs about 70 drachmas (\$2) one way.

I found a recent cruise aboard the Saronic Star (one of several ships that sail daily) most enjoyable. We left shortly after 8:30 a.m. with several hundred passengers on board. The sun was rising through the early morning mist as we moved into the open gulf.

Passengers were welcomed aboard in English, French, German, Italian, and Greek. We



Hydra: complete with artist, windmills, and donkey rides

sail either in lounges fore and aft or outside on various levels of decks. For those who had not eaten breakfast before leaving, snacks and assorted beverages were available.

Our first destination was Aegina, a fertile island with many sandy beaches, located some 80 minutes sailing time from Piraeus. Here passengers were able to disembark on small launches to explore the 85 square km. island or take an optional excursion by bus (80 dr., or about \$1.50) to the Temple of Aphaia, one of the best preserved in Greece.

Those of us who stayed on board were able to get acquainted, swim, sun, sleep, read, or watch the crew fish for octopus. The air was fresh and the sun warm; a welcome change from colder northern climates.

Around 11 a.m. we set sail for Poros, passing through the narrow straits along the Peloponnesian mainland. All around were rocky coastlines of small, almost barren islands jutting out of the sea.

Lunch (included in the price of the trip) was served on trays on deck. We had crackers,

cheese, a roll, salad, stuffed grape leaves, potatoes, green beans, rice, and stewed lamb bits. For dessert there were honey and cinnamon-filled baklava and a large succulent peach.

Our stay at Poros (35 sq. km., pop. 4,000) was about one hour, allowing us an opportunity to purchase postcards and souvenirs or explore the wandering back streets of this active fishing village.

Around 3 p.m., we reached picturesque Hydra, an island of 2,800 people which is frequented by artists and island devotees from around the world. The main town is located in a small cove surrounded by rocky, brush-studded hills. At the entrance to the cove is a small fort with cannon used to defend the island against Turkey during the Greek War for Independence in 1821. On top of the hill is a cylindrical white-washed windmill which stands out strikingly against the bright blue sky.

The town itself is quite colorful. Many of the buildings are white or pastel in color, accented with bright handwoven rugs or painted shutters. The waterfront is lined with souvenir and gift shops selling jewelry, rugs, hand-embroidered blouses, ceramic vases, woolen bags, and metal plaques or wall hangings.

In addition to shopping, visitors to the island can take donkey rides through town, swim, sketch, photograph the scenic harbor, or talk to the lively inhabitants of an outdoor cafe.

For those who wish to stay longer than just a few hours, arrangements can be made in advance to return home in a few days aboard the same or another ship, and accommodations can be rented for reasonable rates upon arrival.

At 4:30 p.m. sharp the Saronic Star left for Piraeus. By this time most passengers were resting in the air-conditioned lounges, silently contemplating the day's events. A stillness set over the group as we watched the sun get lower and lower in the sky. We bundled up in light sweaters or long-sleeved tops and watched the waves flow gently to each side as the prow cut through the water. In all, it had been a relaxing and beautiful day — and a remarkably inexpensive cruise.

Switzerland's fourth language spoken here

By Peter Tange
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chur, Switzerland
"If you want to learn more about Romansh, go up the Surselva valley (Bunlarobard, the Swiss Germans call it) to Disentis."

My informant, Raoul Sommer, director of tourism for the canton of Grisons here, is himself Romansh. The town of Chur is German, he points out, but the valley is almost totally Romansh.

So next morning, as a strengthening sun brushed a few remaining tentacles of mist from off the mountainside, I caught the early train for Disentis. The ride up the narrow-gauge line takes little more than an hour, rising steadily to where the retreating snows of spring seem only a stone's throw away.

Today the Surselva, and a few other valleys in the dramatically beautiful Grisons, are the last enclaves of a language that once predominated throughout the eastern half of present-day Switzerland. It is the oldest of Switzerland's four national languages — the original Rhaetian tongue (part Celtic) which

is still spoken by some 20,000 people. "Four dialects of the language have developed in the centuries since the surrounding sea of German language cut off one Romansh enclave from another. We understand each other, but only with a lot of goodwill," one Disentis resident explains.

Still, it is that kind of goodwill and popular sentiment throughout Switzerland which are increasingly supporting a revival of Romansh. The federal government subsidizes the publishing of Romansh literature and school books in all four dialects. A dictionary-encyclopedia dealing with all aspects of the Romansh language and culture also is being compiled. "We are up to letter F," says Dr. Hans Stricker, one of three lexicographers currently involved in the project. Work on the dictionary, which began in 1900, is likely to go on for at least another 35 years.

One word in the dictionary is "alp." That is



Disentis, heartland of Romansh country

By L. Gonsalves

s Rhaetian word, preceding the Roman influence. It means mountain or a high place where cattle are sent to graze in summer. That, says Dr. Stricker, is one Romansh word

he remembers. "The Romansh people today, however, who like Dr. Stricker, is not Romansh," explains why it is important to preserve the language. "The Swiss cultural house is a mountain hut with four windows — German, French, Italian, and Romansh," he says. "Close one window and the hut will be that much darker."

Rather, Ambrosius is confident that won't happen soon.

Recently tourism also has had a stabilizing effect on Romansh. The increase of summer and winter resorts in the area has provided new job opportunities and stimulated somewhat the flow of young Romansh out of the valley.

Dr. Ambrosius' experience is a case in point. Miss Candinas who runs the office of tourism says the town used to be a summer resort with a tourist office that opened for one month only. Then, in 1970, a new cable car brought skiers by the thousand to the area.

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style

Chinoiserie — only the Western is authentic

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chinoiserie is a style of hand-painted decoration which reflects Chinese qualities or motifs. Strong current interest in it reflects our revived concern with China and its art. It is also part of a wider appreciation of the Orient and of all that it has contributed to interior decoration.

From 1660 to 1770 the chinoiserie vogue was widespread throughout Europe. This form of decoration was found on some of the finest furniture of that time. "The Dictionary of Antiques" says chinoiserie "can only properly be used to mean European decoration done in the Chinese manner with a certain fantasy element. It cannot be applied to oriental work or

to strict copies of it." In the 17th century, craftsmen took their inspiration from illustrated travel books about the Far East.

At the Baker Furniture Company, a corps of artists has been faithfully reproducing these 17th-century designs since 1932. About 18 expert artists are employed in the decorative painting department of the Grand Rapids, Michigan, factory. Arola Lomstock, in charge of the department, was trained by her father, a master decorative painter.

All the painters go through a rigorous training period at Baker before they are qualified to apply by hand delicate chinoiserie motifs on a flaker piece. Patience and natural aptitude are necessary in this painstaking work, since it can require 140 hours to hand paint a breakfast or a secretary. Since there are five variations in

each artist's interpretation of the chinoiserie designs, each piece emerges as an individual work of art.

At the Kindel Furniture Company, also in Grand Rapids, the chinoiserie pieces are actually signed by the artists who paint them. A decorated Kindel breakfast, with its subtle rich red-brown background, retelling for around \$3,500, is a work of art to be treasured for generations.

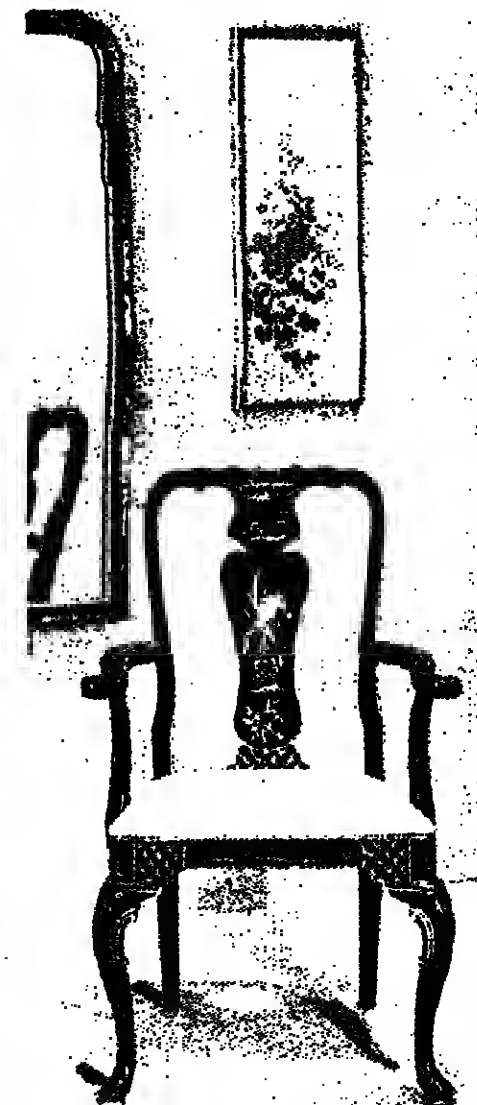
At the Drexel Heritage factories in North Carolina, creative artists hand paint designs that are carefully researched in museums, palaces, and villas. They apply composition gold leaf using age-old hand techniques of varnishing, sizing, and burnishing.

Darrell Ferguson, designer for Drexel Heritage, says, "Although people love the practicality and flexibility of contemporary furniture design, they are also looking for ways to embellish simply with richer expressions of historical or ethnic interest. Also, chinoiserie, in an age of mass production, signifies authentic craftsmanship and hand work."

The delicacy and subtlety of chinoiserie requires a certain connoisseurship for true appreciation. It is not for every person, nor for every home. According to New York interior designer, Everett Brown, A.S.I.D., chinoiserie is for "people who know" — it must relate to a knowledge of style and a sense of quality. "Chinoiserie-decorated furniture is probably the most difficult to sell to the average person," says Mr. Brown, "because he fails to understand its charm and its place."

A chinoiserie-decorated piece — a breakfast, secretary, desk, or folding screen — is usually chosen simply as a glorious accent to complement a room. Such a piece blends well with many other decorative elements, or periods, of like quality. As Mr. Brown points out, "Such a decorative piece can be used effectively in a modern room where there is absolutely no tradition, or in one that is extremely elegant, formal, and traditional. When wisely selected and placed in a room, such a piece always enhances; it never detracts."

He describes a pure white dining room, with mirror-top dining table and chairs upholstered



Chinoiserie Queen Anne arm chair

In white silk, in which a black chinoiserie folding screen provided a stunning, perfect decorative contrast.

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La Rhodésie : la réalité au sujet de l'unité des noirs

[Cet article paraît en anglais à la page 46]

par Elaine Windrich

Quand un journaliste britannique demanda récemment au vieux chef nationaliste rhodésien, Joshua Nkomo, si pour arriver à un règlement du conflit rhodésien il était nécessaire que les Rhodésiens noirs soient réunis en un front commun, il répondit : « Quand James Callaghan et Margaret Thatcher formeront-ils un front unique ? »

Alors que la plupart des pays africains ayant eu récemment accès à l'indépendance ont été critiqués à cause de leurs gouvernements à parti unique, les Africains noirs de Rhodésie ont été également condamnés pour avoir institué deux (ou plusieurs) partis concurrents. Même lorsqu'il a été admis qu'en politique il y a en général plus d'une seule réponse à une question, l'opinion que les nationalistes rhodésiens ne peuvent pas payer le luxe de pouvoir exprimer leurs divergences a fait modifier cet avis. Leur besoin primordial n'est de présenter un front uni face à une minorité blanche qui n'utilise leur désunion pour conserver son monopole de puissance et de privilèges.

Il est indéniable que les Africains noirs sont, et ont été, cruellement divisés. C'est l'un des faits les plus tragiques, qui tourmentent le conflit rhodésien. Jusqu'à quel point cette division est-elle le résultat d'une politique délibérée de diviser pour régner c'est, toutefois, moins certain. Mais les raisons offertes par la communauté blanche pour expliquer la désunion africaine ont peu de rapport avec les faits réels.

Le régime de Ian Smith, qui a entre-tenu la crainte d'une guerre civile de type congolais entre les noirs dans le cas d'une prise de pouvoir par la majorité, a fait de son mieux pour encourager la rivalité tribale des Afri-

cains. Mais la Rhodésie (ou Zimbabwe, comme les noirs l'appellent) est l'un des pays d'Afrique qui souffre le moins du complexe de la tribu. La plus grande partie de la population, environ 75%, parle le Shona, tandis que la minorité, les Ndebelé, a de profondes attaches avec les Shona grâce à des mariages intertribus.

Les nationalistes africains nient vigoureusement toute division tribale dans leur sein, indiquant que parmi leurs chefs on trouve des personnes d'origine Shona aussi bien que des Ndebelé. Dans les cas isolés de rivalités tribales qui se sont produits, telles que celles qui ont éclaté entre les exilés ou les guerilleros campés dans les pays voisins, elles avaient plutôt trait à la question de loyalisme envers un chef politique en particulier.

La description donnée par le régime Smith d'une profonde division idéologique entre les nationalistes africains n'est pas valable non plus. Tous les groupes nationalistes ont été en général d'accord sur leurs buts fondamentaux : le gouvernement de la majorité noire, le socialisme africain, et l'unité pan-africaine. Et tous ont reçu un soutien matériel, comprenant des armes et de l'entraînement, qui leur a été refusé par l'Occident, de la part de l'Union soviétique, de l'Europe de l'Est, de Cuba ou de la Chine.

Ces facteurs communs ont été confondus par la tendance à étiqueter les chefs africains soit comme des « modérés » ou comme des « extrémistes ». Mais si Joshua Nkomo, par exemple, a été considéré comme un « modéré », ce qui est un moyen utile pour le discréditer aux yeux de ses soi-disant partisans, c'est ignorer le fait que lui et ses partisans ont reçu

de l'aide de la part du bloc soviétique depuis le début des années 60. Et si le Rév. Ndabaningi Sithole et l'évêque Muzorewa doivent maintenant être considérés comme des « extrémistes », il est bon de se rappeler qu'ils ont tous deux reçu leur formation religieuse dans des institutions américaines, congrégationalistes et méthodistes.

Ce qui divise les nationalistes africains c'est la question du pouvoir et de celui qui doit l'exercer dans un Zimbabwe indépendant. La scission décisive du premier parti nationaliste (en 1963) a été une conséquence d'un conflit de personnalités, exprimé sous forme de mécontentement au sujet du leadership indéfini de Joshua Nkomo. Pendant plus de dix ans, les partis issus de cette division — l'Union du peuple africain du Zimbabwe (ZAPU) dirigée par Nkomo et l'Union nationale africaine du Zimbabwe (ZANU) dirigée par Sithole — furent rivaux pour l'obtention du soutien de la majorité africaine. Mais pendant leurs longues périodes de détention ou d'exil, ils n'eurent aucune occasion de résoudre ces dissensions ni aucun moyen légitime de faire appel à un mandat populaire pour déterminer la portée de leur soutien respectif.

L'unité qu'ils ont déclarée après leur remise en liberté en 1974 était nécessairement fragile puisqu'ils furent réunis dans le nouveau Conseil national africain (ANC) sous la pression des présidents africains de « première ligne ». Mais cette unité survécut moins d'un an, parce que la rivalité fondamentale entre les factions de Nkomo et de Sithole n'avait été que provisoirement apaisée en conférant le leadership à un candidat de compromis, l'évêque Muzorewa, qui avait fondé l'ANC en 1971 pour faire opposition aux proposi-

tions anglo-rhodésiennes de règlement. Les rivalités personnelles ont été encore plus exacerbées par ce qui est devenu un fossé entre généralistes et nationalistes les plus jeunes, ceux qui combattent dans la guérilla, ont perdu patience, ce qui se traduit par la présence de manœuvres pour l'obtention du pouvoir qui absorbent les énergies et les intérêts de la génération la plus âgée. Bien qu'aucun chef n'ait pu être élu, certains ont tenté de leurs efforts se tournent vers Robert Mugabe du groupe ZANU pour le leadership. Bien qu'il soit aussi de la génération la plus âgée, il n'a pas part, comme Sithole, aux longues années de rivalité implacable avec Nkomo. Cela est évident depuis le récent accord qu'il a conclu à la conférence de Genève avec Nkomo d'unir leurs forces en un « Front unique » contre le régime de Smith. Même si cette alliance temporaire vit, il faut encore compter avec la mutation de l'ANC qui est loyale à l'ANC, Muzorewa.

Dans le cas d'un règlement résultant de la conférence de Genève, la lutte pour le pouvoir politique sera menée par les urnes électorales. Mais à l'heure Smith bloque une fois de plus une solution pacifique au gouvernement de la majorité africaine, alors une différence de leadership se fera jour par la continuation de la guérilla. Et ce cela donnera, personne ne peut le prévoir.

Elaine Windrich, précédemment conseillère pour les affaires africaines auprès du parti travailliste britannique, est l'auteur de « The Rhodesian Problem, 1923-1973 » (Le problème rhodésien, 1923-1973).

Rhodesien: Tatsachen über die schwarze Einheit

[Dieser Artikel erscheint auf Seite 46 in englischer Sprache.]

Von Elaine Windrich

Als kürzlich der langjährige rhodesische Nationalistenführer Joshua Nkomo von einem britischen Journalisten gefragt wurde, ob eine erfolgreiche Beilegung des rhodesischen Konflikts eine vereinte Front der rhodesischen Schwarzen erfordere, antwortete er: « Wann werden James Callaghan und Margaret Thatcher eine vereinte Front bilden? »

Während die meisten der in letzter Zeit unabhängig gewordenen afrikanischen Länder dafür kritisiert wurden, daß sie nur eine Partei haben, wurden die schwarzen Afrikaner in Rhodesien ebenso verurteilt, weil sie zwei (oder mehr) Oppositionsparteien gegründet haben. Wenn auch zugegeben wird, daß es in der Politik gewöhnlich mehr als eine Antwort auf eine Frage gibt, so wird doch dieses Zugeständnis durch den Hinweis eingeschränkt, daß die rhodesischen Nationalisten sich nicht den Luxus erlauben könnten, ihre Meinungsverschiedenheiten zum Ausdruck zu bringen.

Die Unmöglichkeit, eine geeinigte Front zu bilden, hat sich demnach als Monopol auf Macht und Privilegien zu bewahren.

Tatsache ist, daß zwischen den schwarzen Afrikanern schon von jeher eine bittere Uneinigkeit bestanden hat und noch immer besteht. Es ist eine der tragischsten Entwicklungen in der rhodesischen Konflikt. Inwieweit diese Uneinigkeit das Ergebnis eines Planes ist, zu teilen und zu beherrschen, ist jedoch nicht so sicher. Aber die von der weißen Bevölkerung angeführten Gründe für die afrikanische Uneinigkeit haben wenig mit den eigentlichen Tatsachen in der Situation zu tun.

Ian Smiths Regierung, die die Befürchtungen genährt hat, daß es zu einer Kongo zu einem Bürgerkrieg unter den Schwarzen kommen könnte, sollte die Herrschaft der Mehrheit übertragen werden, hat alles getan, um die

afrikanischen Feindschaften zwischen den Stämmen zu schüren. Aber Rhodesien (oder Zimbabwe, wie die Schwarzen es nennen) ist eines der am wenigsten stammesbewußten Länder Afrikas. Der größte Teil der Bevölkerung, etwa 75 Prozent, gehört der Shona-Sprachgemeinschaft an, während sich die Minorität, die Ndebele, durch Einheirat mit dem anderen Stamm stark verbunden fühlen.

Die afrikanischen Nationalisten verneinen nachdrücklich auf Stammeszugehörigkeit beruhende Uneinigkeit in ihrer Mitte, mit dem Hinweis, daß zu ihren Führern Vertreter aller Stämme gehören. Wenn es gelegentlich aufgrund der Stammeszugehörigkeit zu Konflikten kam, wie z.B. unter den Verbannten oder den in Nachbarländern lebenden Guerillakämpfern, ging es dabei bezeichnenderweise eher um die Frage der Loyalität zu einer besonderen politischen Führung.

Die afrikanischen Nationalisten trennt, ist die Macht und die Frage, wer sie in einem unabhängigen Zimbabwe ausüben soll. Die entscheidende Spaltung in der ersten nationalen Partei (1963) war das Ergebnis persönlicher Differenzen, die durch Unzufriedenheit mit der unschlüssigen Führung Joshua Nkomos hervorgerufen wurden. Seit mehr als zehn Jahren suchten die durch die Spaltung entstandenen Parteien — die Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) unter Nkomo und die Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) unter Sithole — die Unterstützung der afrikanischen

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Diese gemeinsamen Faktoren wurden durch die Tendenz verstärkt, afrikanische Führer als « gemäßigten » oder « extremen » abzustempeln. Wenn aber

1980 von dem sowjetischen Block Unterstützung erhalten. Und wenn nun Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole und Bischof Abel Muzorewa als « Extremisten » bezeichnet werden, sollte man nicht vergessen, daß beide ihre religiöse Ausbildung in amerikanischen kongregationalistischen und methodistischen Institutionen empfangen haben.

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rhodesischen Vorschlägen zur Beilegung der Streitigkeiten Widerstand entgegenzusetzen.

Die persönlichen Rivalitäten haben sich noch mehr verschärft durch das, was zu einer Kluft zwischen den Generationen geworden ist. Die jüngeren Nationalisten, hauptsächlich diejenigen, die im Guerillakrieg mitkämpfen, werden vornehmlich durch die Idee der Energie und das Interesse der älteren Generation ganz und gar in Anspruch genommen. Wenn auch noch kein anerkannter Führer aus den Reihen der Guerillas hervorgeht, so ist doch ein Teil von ihnen wegen ihrer Sympathie für Robert Mugabes Gruppe, die ZANU-Gruppe, zu einer bitteren Rivalität mit Nkomo gewickelt. Dies ist aus seinem kürzlich erfolgten Überkommen mit Nkomo ersichtlich, ihre Kräfte in einer « vereinigten Front » gegen die britische Herrschaft zu vereinen. Selbst wenn dieses vorübergehende Bündnis bestehen bleibt, werden immer noch mit der ANC-Fraktion rechnen, die Bischof Muzorewa weiterhin treu bleibt.

Sollte die Konferenz in Genf zu einer Beilegung der Streitigkeiten führen, wird der Kampf um die politische Macht durch die Wahlurnen entschieden werden. Wenn jedoch die Regierung Smith wieder einmal einen friedlichen Übergang zur Herrschaft der afrikanischen Mehrheit blockiert, wird sich ein andersartiger Führungswechsel herausbilden. Und wie diese aussieht, kann niemand voraussagen.

Elaine Windrich, ehemalige Beraterin der britischen Labour Party in afrikanischen Angelegenheiten, ist Autorin des Buches « The Rhodesian Problem, 1923-1973 ».

French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article qui paraît en anglais sur la page The Home Forum

Le droit à la santé

Le droit d'être en bonne santé ne dépend pas des décisions ou des conclusions d'un médecin, ou de la condition de notre corps physique. Si cette déclaration semble complètement contraire à la façon dont les choses paraissent, elle est malgré tout vraie — parce que le droit d'être en bonne santé est divin ; c'est Dieu qui le donne et non le monde. Au sens pratique cela signifie qu'il y a un remède contre la maladie, quelle qu'en soit la nature.

Christ Jésus guérit les malades. Nul besoin d'accepter cette déclaration aveuglément ou de la rejeter par manque d'évidence tangible ou tangible — parce que le même genre de guérison est disponible aujourd'hui grâce à la Science Chrétienne qui suit les enseignements de Jésus. Jésus lui-même ne souffrait d'aucun mal physique. En fait il dit qu'il manifestait une capacité qui pourrait être exprimée par l'expression suivante : « Je suis en vie, il ne démentirait pas un pouvoir miraculeux ou surnaturel. Il dit : « Celui qui croit en moi fera aussi les œuvres que je fais. »

Par exemple, d'après la Bible, Jésus guérit un homme dont la main était desséchée. Sur quelle base ? En raison d'une dispensation spéciale venant de Dieu ? Pas d'après ce que Jésus dit lui-même : que nous pouvons faire ce qu'il fit si nous nous servons de sa méthode de guérison. Mary Baker Eddy, qui découvrit et fonda la Science Chrétienne, fut persuadée, dès qu'elle commença ses recherches bibliques, que la méthode de Jésus était susceptible d'être répétée aujourd'hui n'importe quel jour, n'importe où le corps peut en déclarer. Et elle le prouva.

Elle dit : « Jésus nous enseigne à marcher sur les flots de la matière, en entendant la mort, et non pas dedans ni avec. » Et elle ajouta : « Il exige un changement de conscience et d'évidence, et l'effet est au moyen des lois plus élevées de Dieu. La main paralysée remua, en dépit de la forteresse de la loi et de l'ordre physiques. Jésus ne s'abaissa pas au niveau de la conscience humaine, ni de l'évidence des sens. Il ne tint pas compte de la remarque sarcastique : « Cette main paraît réellement desséchée, tant à la vue qu'au toucher, » mais il coupa

court à cette vaine prétention, et détruisit l'orgueil humain en supprimant l'évidence matérielle. »

Les écrits de Mrs. Eddy, tout spécialement le livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures, donne la base et l'explication complète de ce qui est impliqué ci-dessus. Et cette explication est compréhensible et applicable par quiconque a besoin de guérison physique.

La Science Chrétienne repose fermement sur le fait relatif dans le premier chapitre de la Genèse, à savoir que malgré l'apparence du contraire, l'homme est l'image et la ressemblance de Dieu. Cette image est spirituelle, reflétant son Créateur, l'Esprit divin, ou Dieu.

L'homme n'est jamais déchu de cet état élevé de l'être. Si nous croyons que nous sommes actuellement des mortels malades ou malheureux, tout autre que le reflet parfait de Dieu, alors ce que la Science Chrétienne nous dit, c'est que notre pensée, non notre état physique, doit être corrigée. Nous ne pouvons perdre ce que Dieu nous a donné — la perfection, le bien-être, la domination sur la chair et toute matière. Tout le mal est constitué non d'une substance à laquelle nous devons succomber mais d'une fausse croyance de la pensée que nous pouvons corriger.

La lecture attentive des Evangiles, sans parti pris, et des déclarations et activités de Jésus, peut être convaincante dans ce domaine. Il guérit en dépit des circonstances extérieures. Il ne demanda pas la permission de la matière. Il nous a dit, avec une simplicité exquise : « Vous connaîtrez la vérité, et la vérité vous affranchira. »

Pensez-y ! C'est à vous qu'il s'adressait. Vous avez le droit d'être en bonne santé.

Jean 14:12 ; « l'Unité de Dieu », p. 11 ; Jean 8:32.

*Christian Science prononce l'anglais « science »

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures, de Mary Baker Eddy, parue avec le même anglais en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Princes C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden religiösen Artikels

[Eine deutsche Übersetzung des englischen Artikels]

Das Recht auf Gesundheit

Das Recht, gesund zu sein, hängt nicht von der Entscheidung oder dem Befund eines Arztes oder dem Zustand des physischen Körpers ab. Diese Erklärung scheint zwar in völligen Gegensatz zu dem, was die Ärzte sagen, zu stehen, aber sie ist dennoch wahr — weil gesund zu sein ein göttliches Recht ist; es ist von Gott, und nicht von der Welt. Praktisch ausgedrückt heißt das, daß es eine Zuflucht vor Krankheit gibt, ganz gleich, welcher Natur sie ist.

Christus Jesus heilte die Kranken. Wir brauchen diese Erklärung nicht aufgrund unseres Glaubens zu akzeptieren oder sie aus Mangel an glaubhaften und handfesten Beweisen abzulehnen, denn dieselbe Art des Heilens ist heute durch die Christliche Wissenschaft möglich, die den Lehren Jesu folgt. Jesus selbst beanspruchte kein Monopol auf die Fähigkeit zu heilen. Er sagte im wesentlichen, daß er eine Fähigkeit veranschaulichte, die jeder, der sich seine Lebensstellung zu eigen machte, würde ausdrücken können. Er legte keine wunderbaren oder übernatürlichen Kräfte an den Tag. Er sagte:

„Wer an mich glaubt, der wird die Werke auch tun, die ich tue.“

Der Bibel zufolge heilte Jesus z. B. einen Mann, der eine verdorrte Hand hatte. Wie kamte er das tun? Aufgrund einer besonderen Gabe Gottes? Nein, denn wie Jesus selbst sagte, können wir das tun, was er tat, wenn wir uns seiner Heilmethode bedienen. Mary Baker Eddy, die die Christliche Wissenschaft entdeckte und gründete, gelangte bei ihrem Forschen in der Heiligen Schrift bald zu der Überzeugung, daß die Heilmethode Jesu trotz allem, was ein Arzt oder der Körper vorbringen mag, auch heute noch anwendbar ist. Und sie bewies es.

Sie sagt: „Jesus lehrte uns, über die Ströme der Materie oder des sterblichen Gemüts hinwegzuwandeln, nicht sie hinneuziehen noch mit ihnen zu treiben.“ Und sie führt fort: „Er forderte eine Umwandlung des Bewußtseins und des Augenscheins, und er bewirkte diese Umwandlung durch die höheren Gesetze Gottes. Die verdorrte Hand wurde wieder beweglich, trotz des übernatürlichen Sinnes von Gesetz und Ordnung im physischen

Bereich. Jesus heilte sich weder dem menschlichen Bewußtsein noch dem Augenschein der Sinne. Er achtete nicht der Schmähung: „Diese verdorrte Hand sieht sehr wirklich aus und fühlt sich sehr wirklich an“, sondern er brachte dieses törichte Fehlen zum Schweigen und brach den menschlichen Stolz dadurch, daß er den materiellen Augenschein besiegte.“

Mrs. Eddys Schriften, besonders das Lehrbuch der Christlichen Wissenschaft, Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, enthalten die Grundlage und die volle Erklärung für das, was hier angedeutet ist. Und diese Erklärung ist für jeden, der einer physischen Heilung bedarf, verständlich und anwendbar.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft gründet sich fest auf die im ersten Kapitel des ersten Buches Mose dargelegte Tatsache, daß der Mensch trotz allen gegenwärtigen Anscheins das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes ist. Dieses Bild ist geistig und spiegelt seinen Schöpfer, den göttlichen Geist oder Gott, wider. Der Mensch ist nie von dieser hohen Ebene des Seins herabgesunken. Wenn wir glauben, daß wir im Augenblick kranke und unglückliche Sterbliche seien, etwas ganz anderes als Gottes vollkommenes Widerspiel, dann sagt uns die Christliche Wissenschaft, daß unser Denken, nicht unser physischer Zustand, berichtigt werden muß. Wir können das, was Gott uns gegeben hat — Vollkommenheit, Gesundheit, Herrschaft über das Fleisch und über alle Materie — nicht verlieren. Die Gesamtheit des Bösen besteht nicht aus einer Substanz, der wir uns unterwerfen müssen, sondern aus einer falschen Annahme, die wir berichtigen können.

Ein sorgfältiges und unvoreingenommenes Lesen der Evangelien und der Worte und Taten Jesu kann uns in dieser Hinsicht überzeugen. Er half, ungeachtet der äußeren Umstände. Er bat die Materie nicht um Erlaubnis. Er sagte ganz schlicht zu uns: „[Ihr] werdet die Wahrheit erkennen, und die Wahrheit wird euch frei machen.“

Denken Sie einmal darüber nach! Er meinte Sie. Sie haben das Recht, gesund zu sein.

*Johannes 14:12 ; « Die Einheit des Guten », S. 11 ; Johannes 8:32.

*Christian Science spricht kristallines « science »

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lesesalzen der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Princes C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Auskunft über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erhält man Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.



Young Belinee boy carries his slate under a banana leaf to protect them from the tropical sun

By Ouides N. Ouyverse, child photographer

Murillo's window on the world

He was an artist of the people, an ardent observer of the everyday. Bartolomé Esteban Murillo, Spain's great master of naturalism, captured the commonplace — the markets, the streets, and the people within them — as if they were sacred. Indeed for him, they were.

Murillo, figurehead of the so-called Seville School of painting noted for its emphasis on naturalism and unusual use of chiaroscuro, was as loved by the man in the streets for his affectionate genre scenes as he was by the church for his ethereal religious studies. Murillo, who throughout his 65-year career never left his native Seville, was perhaps the keenest interpreter of his city's hybrid Islamic and Christian culture and its effect on its inhabitants.

Of all Murillo's masterpieces his finest deal with the everyday. In particular Seville's swarm of street children whose boisterous banter echoed off the high canyon walls under which Murillo so often ventured. Perhaps his greatest painting is his portrait of a young girl, a Spanish Juliet, who along with her doting duenna has opened the shutters to listen to the very children below whom Murillo was so fond of painting.

"A Girl and Her Duenna" is more than a small masterpiece of genre painting. It is a remarkably subtle study of the interrelation between the physical and psychological space these women inhabit. By telling us so much about the detailed exterior of his subject's world, Murillo, like Vermeer, has offered a great deal of information and insight into their interior world.

This is a scene which Murillo must have witnessed often both in painting and in everyday life. Certainly the world of women waiting at windows is as timeless, as archetypal a theme in painting as the return of the weary warrior (for whom they wait) is in literature. Artists from Vermeer to Edward Hopper have recorded women watching and waiting. Their canvases, windows on windows, render a world poised on the expectation of a moment soon to become a lifetime. Murillo's window scenes capture not only this world of women, but the very culture which engendered it.

Technically as well as emotionally, Murillo has reversed all that we might normally feel about this world. For these women, whose lives are played out in the mind's drawing room, the world was contained inside the house. Although Seville was recaptured from

the Moors, their world opened from within; the plainest of exteriors opened inwardly to reveal lush inner courtyards. These were the courtyards which contained woman, as would the Christian drawing rooms later. The heart of the house, Murillo's heart of darkness, was bearable only by benefit of the windows which looked onto life outside.

Windows, then, became in Spanish society what the eye is to the imagination: the portal of perception. Windows served as a thin membrane separating the interior darkness of the drawing room from the bright bustle of

street life outside. They offered woman an extended existence, however peripheral, whose mental freedom fascinated generations of Spanish artists and writers.

Murillo, though, as a genuine humanist, re-

lating the girl to open the window wide, but he has ingeniously created a strong sense of intimacy precisely by opening up the space. By granting space to his subjects, he has given them the intimacy of their freedom. In this way, he seems to be saying, it is possible only when true freedom of space is granted an individual.

As a consummate master of naturalism, Murillo has infused this potentially trite scene with a freshness and vitality unique in Spanish painting. Most interestingly, though,

this vitality has allowed for an extraordinary range of psychological nuance and drama. Murillo has reversed all customary role-playing by portraying the duenna, custodian of custom, as a coquettish, almost girlish figure. She is not only our inviting eyes but

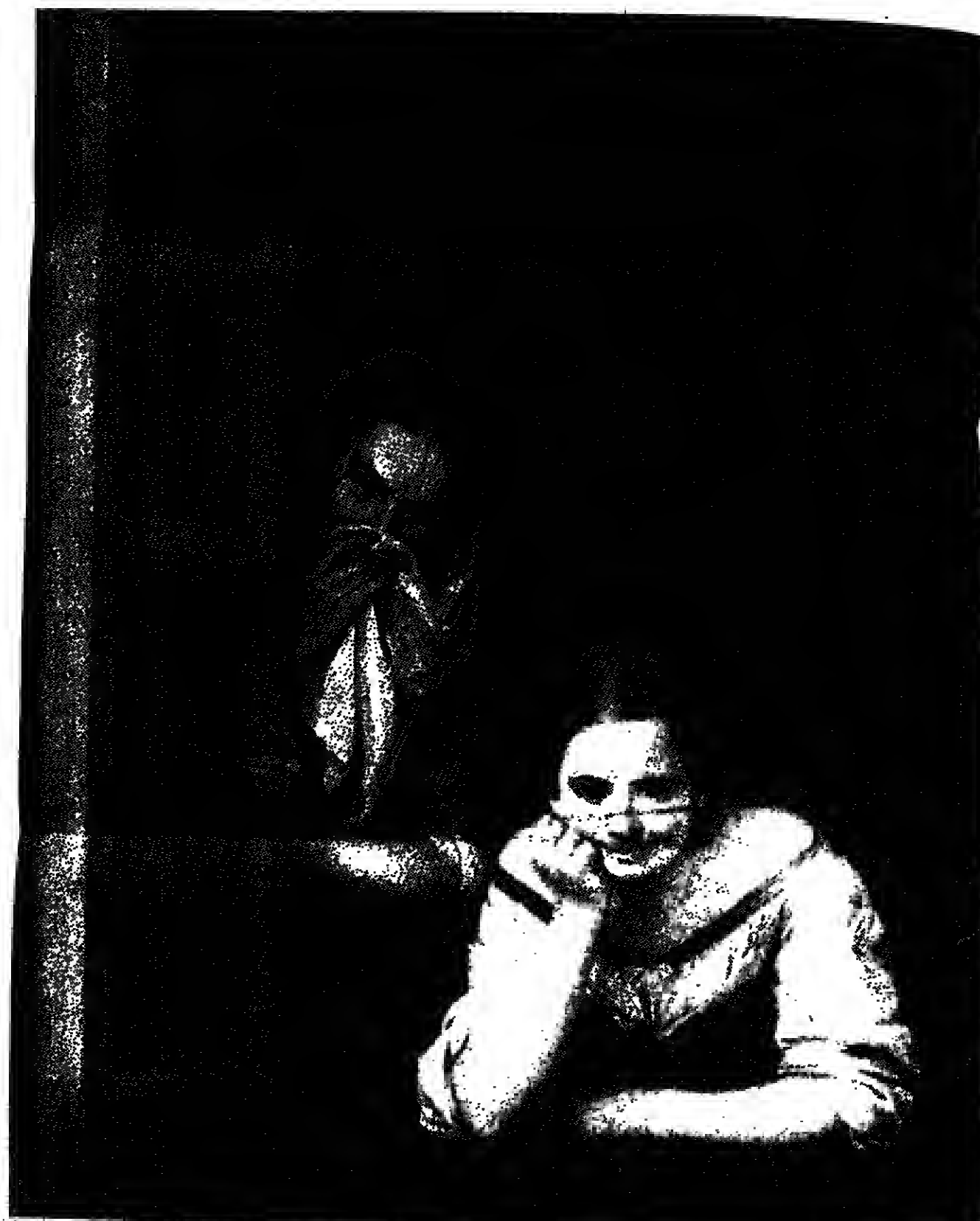
also our eyes into the reeding of the girl's face, as dark as her own fears of breaching social etiquette.

The young girl, on whom Murillo has wisely sought to focus his warm, contoured sense of color, bears a candor and straight-forward maturity remarkable for her age. She has not, as yet, learned to veil herself with the unspoken tradition. Here is a beauty unprejudiced.

Murillo has successfully avoided all sentimentality by concentrating only on the essential. All that we know about these two women

Courtesy of The National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.

'A Girl and Her Duenna': Oil on canvas by Bartolomé Esteban Murillo



Alexandra Johnson

London — on foot

I have never really shared Dickens's enthusiasm for exploring London on foot, but have always taken it for granted that a pleasant walk needs to begin where the pavement ends. For the pavement these days, in the more central parts of town anyway, is a path whose navigation demands all one's attention. The road at least has a rule, but on the pavement every man has his own code, and the art of walking it, as Dostoevsky would have said, "comes by nature." Blake may assure us that great things "are not done by jostling in the street," but that essential thing on the pavement, progress, is scarcely to be achieved without it.

Nevertheless, living in London and being fond of walking, Anthea and I have nothing for it most of the time but to take to the pavement; and I cannot help thinking that some consideration should be given to the requisite technique for this. Long ago John Gay wrote a famous poem called "Trivia; or The Art of Walking the Streets of London," which is a brilliant and amusing dissertation on how to avoid the difficulties and misadventures that could beset the pedestrian in eighteenth century London. Naturally, however, it is now a trifle out of date, and I should like to add a few observations of my own that may remedy this, and provide the modern pedestrian with some aids in his pursuit of this little studied but not unrewarding art. So that he may better know today, in Gay's words:

"How jostling crowds, with prudence to decline,
When to assault the wall, and when resign."

There is, I fancy, more or less general agreement that the pleasure of walking consists largely in sauntering, while allowing one's glance to rove appreciatively "from earth to heaven." One must, it is held, if one is to get the best out of walking, forget people, and become aware of all those things one normally misses — the rain puddles with their reflections, the clouds, the skyline of the houses. . . . Now this is excellent advice for the country walker, but to concentrate on these things on the pavement, to stand and stare, or to walk it almost like a regular royal queen with a lofty stare and your nose in the air, is inevitably to encounter more than meets the eye. Unless you have the necessary know-how. Much better then if, as Marvel put it to his lady,

"We would sit down, and think which way
To walk."

My first recommendation for acquiring the art is quite simple. The moment the pavement walker feels the urge to contemplate puddles or clouds, he should join the nearest

bus queue, where, if not "beneath the boughs," he can certainly "stare as long as sleep or cows." It is true that he can hardly saunter at the same time, but he can at least — at intervals — shuffle. Or even progress from one queue to the next, and enjoy his walk in the approved style. If a shade spasmodically.

Another way is to stare in shop windows; for this is a recognized and tolerated occupation on the pavement, and a window-gazer is no more to be jostled than a constable on traffic control. But, alas, unless you have eyes at the back of your head, or have chosen your windows with judgment as a good reflector, you must forgo the public and the clouds — though, indeed, keeping your eyes firmly on the window beside you, you may saunter without fear of mishap as an itinerant window-gazer.

As for forgetting people, I can only suggest that the best way is perhaps to cultivate a touch of that alchemy to which Lamb referred when he wrote that all London's "streets and pavements are pure gold, I warrant you. At least I know an alchemy that turns her mud into that metal — a mind that loves to be at home in crowds." Otherwise, no doubt, the really serious walker, or stroller, must do as Dickens often did, and take to the pavement in the small hours.

I offer these suggestions with no such ambition as Gay cherished, who confessed

"My youthful bosom burns with thirst of fame,
From the great thorns to build a glorious name."

but I hope that they may do something to help the city walker become, in another than the usual sense, a pavement artist.

"For my part," said Anthea, "I think you have neglected to mention one of the best ways of enjoying a stroll on the pavement."

"Oh?"

"Yes. You see, there is one type of person who is able to saunter along the pavement, and is never known, so far as I am aware, to turn and twist and sidestep to avoid people — who walks the pavement in fact just as that famous character walked along the Bois Boulogne, with an independent air."

"You astonish me! Who is he?"

"A policeman. They're particularly splendid when there are two of them. And I've found that much the best way to saunter carelessly on the pavement is to fall in behind them!"

Eric Forbes-Boyd

Child away from home

Under the sleep-blurred country stars, indigo night blanketing voices and forms, my childhood was an weightless upon me as it was in the arms of my elders.

A lamp was the moon's faint image, a mystery of moving through unknown rooms, that lingered at last on a black-plumed shadow and left me to slumber in a strange rest.

Only my mother's words, soft-winged
Into my dreaming, were assurance, were home.

June M. Finley

The Monitor's religious article

A right to health

The right to be well is not subject to the decisions or findings of a physician, nor to the state of one's physical body. If this statement seems utterly contrary to the way things appear, it is nonetheless true — because the right to be well is divine; it is of God and not of the world. In practice this means that there is a recourse from disease, no matter what its nature.

Christ Jesus healed the sick. There is no need to accept this statement on faith, or to reject it for lack of believable and tangible evidence — because the same kind of healing is available today with Christian Science, which follows the teachings of Jesus. Jesus himself claimed no monopoly on the ability to heal. He said, in effect, that he was illustrating an ability that anyone who followed his way of life would be able to express. He was not demonstrating miraculous or supernatural powers. He said, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also."

For instance, according to the Bible, Jesus healed a man who had a withered hand. On what basis? Because of some special dispensation from God? Not according to Jesus' own words that we can do what he did if we use his method of healing. Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, became convinced early in her search of the Scriptures that Jesus' method was repeatable today in spite of anything a physician or the body can present. And she proved it.

She says, "Jesus taught us to walk over, not into or with, the currents of matter, or mortal mind." And she goes on to say: "He demanded a change of consciousness and evidence, and effected this change through the higher laws of God. The palsied hand moved, despite the baneful sense of physical law and order. Jesus sloped not to human consciousness, nor to the evidence of the senses. He heeded not the taunt, 'That withered hand looks very real and feels very real'; but he cut off this vain boasting and destroyed human pride by taking away the material evidence."*

Mrs. Eddy's writings, especially the textbook of Christian Science, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, give the background and full explanation of what is implied here. And this explanation is understandable and applicable by anyone who needs physical healing.

Christian Science rests firmly on the fact given in the first chapter of Genesis, that, in spite of any appearances to the contrary, man is the image and likeness of God. This image is spiritual, reflecting its Maker, divine Spirit, or God. Man has never fallen from this high order of being. If we believe that we are now sick and unhappy mortals, something quite other than God's perfect reflection, then what Christian Science is telling us is that it is our thought, not our physical condition, that needs to be corrected. We cannot lose what God has given us — perfection, well-being, dominion over the flesh and over all matter. The whole of evil is con-

stituted not of a substance to which we must succumb but of a false belief in thought that we can correct.

A close and unbiased reading of the Gospels and of Jesus' statements and activities, can be convincing in this area. He healed regardless of the outward circumstances. He did not ask permission of matter. He said to us, in the most exquisite simplicity, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

Think about it! He meant you. You have a right to be well.

*John 14:12; **Unity of Good, p. 11; †John 8:32.

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My cheque for £1.35 enclosed as payment in full.

BIBLE VERSE

Let all those that seek thee rejoice and be glad in thee: let such as love thy salvation say continually, The Lord be magnified.
Psalms 40:16

Mr. Caulhom is the Resident Commissioner of the Northern Marianas Islands.